

ARMY



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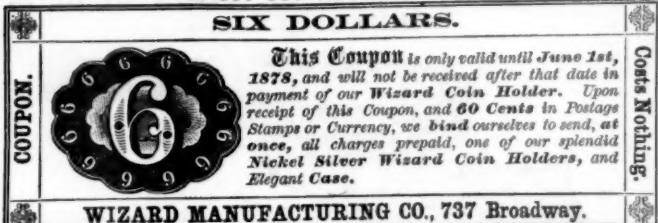
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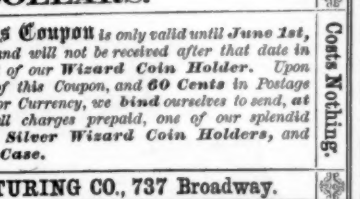
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Captain E. G. Bush, 10th Infantry, Commanding.

Surgeon A. K. Smith, U. S. A., Post Surgeon.

Asst. Surgeon J. P. Kimball, U. S. A.

First Lt. M. Barber, 16th Inf.

First Lt. W. N. Sage, 11th Inf.

First Lt. C. Bird, 23d Inf.

First Lt. J. M. Rose, 21st Inf.

Acting Asst. Surgeon A. F. Stelgers, U. S. A.

DEPOT—COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

Major J. E. Yard, 20th Inf., Commanding.

Surgeon C. B. White, U. S. A., Post Surgeon.

First Lt. J. E. Quentlin, 14th Inf.

First Lt. L. M. O'Brien, 17th Inf.

First Lt. D. Robinson, 7th Inf.

First Lt. H. R. Brinkerhoff, 15th Inf.

Second Lt. G. K. Spencer, 19th Inf.

RENDERINGS AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

Baltimore, Md. 318 W. Pratt st. Capt. Saml. Overhine, 5th Inf.

Boston, Mass. 18 Portland st. Capt. D. Mortimer Lee, 6th Inf.

Buffalo, N. Y. Exchange Bldg. Capt. W. H. Powell, 4th Inf.

Cincinnati, O. 145 W. 5th St. Capt. Wm. N. Tisdall, 1st Inf.

Chicago, Ill. 319 Randolph st. Capt. Loyd Wheaton, 20th Inf.

Cleveland, O. 149-144 Seneca st. Capt. J. T. McGinness, 13th Inf.

Indianapolis, Ind. 9 & 13 W. Washington st. 1st Lt. W. W. Rogers.

New York City 109 Walker st. Capt. E. L. Morris, 18th Inf.

New York City 109 West street. Capt. J. P. Kent, 3d Inf.

Nashville, Tenn. 70 1/2 Cherry st. 1st Lt. C. N. Gray, 35th Inf.

Harrisburg, Pa. 119 North 9th st. Capt. E. B. Stacey, 12th Inf.

St. Louis, Mo. 119 North 9th st. Capt. E. B. Stacey, 12th Inf.

Washington, D. C. 1234 H st. Capt. H. C. Corbin, 24th Inf.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS

A. Surg. H. M. Cronkhite, member G. C. M. Camp

Verde, A. T., Feb. 25 (S. O. 13, Feb. 12, D. A.)

1st Lieut. W. H. Corbuser, A. Surg., member G.

C. M. Camp Sheridan, Neb., March 14 (S. O. 23, March

1, D. P.)

Lt.-Col. M. V. Sheridan, A. D. C., will proceed to

St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 18, March 5, M. D. M.)

A. A. Surg. John E. Tallon will report on board the

steamer *City of Chester*, to 1st Lieut. C. F. Humphrey,

4th Artillery, in charge of detachment of recruits to the

Department of the Columbia. After completion of this

duty Surg. Tallon will return to the Presidio of San

Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 23, Feb. 13, M. D. P.)

A. A. Surg. B. G. McPhail, to temporary duty at

Fort Whipple, A. T., to date from Jan. 28 (S. O. 16,

Feb. 18, D. A.)

A. A. Surg. H. A. Lewis will return, via San Antonio,

Texas, to Fort Concho, Texas (S. O. 47, March

4, D. T.)

Capt. W. Prince, Ord. Dept., relieved from duty as

Chief Ordnance Officer at these Hdqrs, to enable him

to comply with par. 2, S. O. 38, H. Q. A. (S. O. 30,

March 6, D. G.)

Captain J. G. C. Lee, Q. M. Dept., to Sioux City,

Iowa, and Yankton, D. T., on public business. 1st

Lieut. E. Maguire, Chief Engineer of Dept., will proceed

to Fort Snelling on public business (S. O. 28,

March 7, D. D.)

A. A. Surg. M. F. Price, to Fort Stockton, Texas.

A. Surg. W. C. Shannon (attending 1st Lieut. E. O.

Gibson, Adj. 10th Infantry) will return to his station

—Fort Clark, temporarily (S. O. 47, March 4, D. T.)

The following assignment and changes in the duties

of officers of the Medical Department are announced:

A. Surg. C. Smart, now awaiting orders, will report to

the Comd'g Gen. Mil. Div. of Atlantic for temporary

duty (S. O. March 6, W. D.)

The following named Asst. Surgeons are relieved

from duty in the Depts. set opposite their respective

names, and will proceed to N. Y. City: H. M. Cronk-

hite, Dept. of Arizona; V. Havard, Dept. of Dakota

(S. O. March 6, W. D.)

Major W. A. Rucker, P. D., is relieved from duty in

Dept. of California, and will report for duty to the

Comd'g Gen. Dept. of Mo. (S. O. March 7, W. D.)

Major J. M. Moore, Depot Q. M. at Chicago, will

proceed to Washington, D. C. (S. O. 21, March 11,

M. D. M.)

Major J. P. Farley, Ord. Dept., a member of Board

appointed to assemble at the National Armory, Spring-

field, Mass., on the 3d day of April, by G. O. 115,

Dec. 18, 1877, from this office, in place of Capt. J. H.

Rollins, Ord. Dept., relieved (S. O. March 8, W. D.)

Asst. Surg. J. P. Kimball, member G. C. M. Fort

Columbus, N. Y. H., March 13 (S. O. March 6, W. D.)

A. Surgeon H. E. Brown, M. D., member G. C. M.

Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., March 8 (S. O. 41, March

5, D. E.)

A Board of Officers is to meet at Fort Leavenworth,

Kas., on the 7th instant, to examine into and report

upon a site for the proposed addition to quarters for

the surgeon at that post. Detail for the Board: Lieut.-

Col. R. Saxton, Deputy Q. M. Gen.; Lieut.-Col. G.

Perin, Surgeon; Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M. (S. O. 44,

March 6, D. M.)

The following named Asst. Surgeons will report in

person to the president of the Medical Examining

Board in session in N. Y. City for examination for

promotion, and, upon completion of the examination,

will return to their proper stations: S. S. Jessop, P.

Moffatt, C. Styer, J. K. Corson, and W. R. Steinmetz

(S. O., March 9, W. D.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

One month, Surg. D. Bache, Benicia Arsenal, Cal.

(S. O. 31, Feb. 18, M. D. P.)

One year, on Surgeon's certificate, with permission

to go beyond sea, to take effect April 1, 1878, is granted

Capt. J. H. Rollins, Ord. Dept. (S. O., March 7, W. D.)

A. Surg. C. Carvallo, extended two months (S. O.,

March 9, W. D.)

Two months, on Surgeon's certificate, Capt. G. T.

Beal, Medical Storekeeper (S. O., March 9, W. D.)

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Major J. P. Willard and Major A. S. Towar, P. D.,

will pay the troops stationed in the District to Feb. 28,

1878, as follows: Major Willard at Forts Union, Craig,

Selden, and Bayard, N. M., Ojo Caliente, N. M., Fort

Bliss, Texas, and to the troops in the field at El Paso,

San Elizario, Socorro and Ysleta, Texas; Major Towar

will make payments at Forts Marcy, Stanton, and

Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 21, Feb. 25, D. N. M.)

Major H. B. Reese, P. D., will pay the troops sta-

tioned at Fort Snelling, Minn., and at Forts Pembina,

Totten, and Sisseton, D. T.; Major W. Smith, P. D.,

at Forts Stevens, A. Lincoln, Rice, and Standing

Rock, D. T.; Major G. W. Candee, P. D., at Spotted

Tail Agency, Fort Randall, Lower Brulé Agency, Red

Cloud Agency, Fort Sully, and Cheyenne Agency,

D. T. (S. O. 27, March 2, D. D.)

The troops in this Department will be paid to include

the muster of Feb. 28, as follows: At Camps McDowell

and Verde, and Fort Whipple, A. T., by Major R.

Smith, P. D.; at Camp Mojave, A. T., by Major Yuma

and San Diego Bks. Cal., by Maj. J. H. Nelson, P. D.;

at Camps Apache, Bowie, Grant, Thomas, and Lowell,

and Camp near Old Camp Warren, A. T., by Major R.

H. Towler, P. D. (S. O. 16, Feb. 18, D. A.)

Col. N. W. Brown, Asst. Paymaster Gen., will proceed

to the following posts and pay the troops thereat

to Feb. 28, 1878: Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Monroe,

Va.; Fort Foote, Md.; Frankford Arsenal, Philadel-

phia, Pa.; Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Car-

lisle Bks, Carlisle, Pa. (S. O. 45, March 11, D. E.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

A furlough for three months, with permission to go

beyond sea, is granted Com. Sergt. C. Mushawek (S.

O. 23, March 4, D. P.)

Hosp. Steward J. W. Fay, from temporary duty at

Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., and will report to the Com-

manding General Dept. of the East for duty (S. O.,

March 6, W. D.)

Hosp. Steward D. H. Randolph (late Corporal, Co.

D, 18th Infantry), will proceed to San Antonio, Texas

S. O., March 11, W. D.)

THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters,

and E. F. E. L. Fort Walla Walla, W. T.; C. Camp

Bidwell, Cal.; B. Fort Klamath

5TH CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and B. G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; C. D. I. L. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. F. K. M. Fort Clark, Tex.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. J. W. Pinder, J. A. of G. C. M. Ringgold Bks, Tex., per par. 6, S. O. 25, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 48, March 5, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of six months, 1st Lieut. J. M. Ropes, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 46, March 2, D. T.)

Examination.—The journey performed by 1st Lieut. H. S. Weeks, from Allegan, Mich., to Chicago, Ill., is approved. When his presence is no longer required before the Board of Medical Officers convened for his examination, Lieut. Weeks will return to Allegan, Mich. (S. O. 19, March 7, M. D. M.)

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; D. E. I. K. Fort Garland, Colo.; F. H. M. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. R. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.

Change of Station.—Co. D from duty at Socorro, Tex., and will proceed, fully prepared for field service, to Fort Garland, Colo. The detachment of Co. I are relieved from duty at Fort Bayard and will proceed, fully prepared for field service, to Fort Garland, Colo. The Co. O. Fort Wingate, N. M., will send all the available enlisted men of Co. I, now at Fort Wingate, to Santa Fe, N. M., where they will join their company upon their arrival en route to Fort Garland, Colo. Lieut. H. H. Wright will detach six men from his detachment of Indian scouts for duty at Fort Bayard, and proceed at once from that post with the remainder of the scouts to Ojo Caliente, and report to the Co. O. for duty. Upon arrival of Lieut. Wright and scouts at Ojo Caliente, Co. E is relieved from duty thereat and will proceed, fully prepared for field service, to Fort Garland, Colo. All surplus property pertaining to the company not needed in the field will be turned in at Fort Craig (S. O. 25, March 4, D. N. M.)

Sub-Post.—Ojo Caliente, N. M., upon the departure of Co. E, will then be a sub-post of Fort Craig, N. M., and the Co. O. of the latter will take charge of the Indian prisoners and be governed by such instructions as have been given relative to them (S. O. 25, March 4, D. N. M.)

Confirmed.—The verbal instructions given to 1st Lieut. F. B. Taylor by the Dist. Comdr., Dec. 13, 1877, to proceed from Fort Union, N. M., to El Moro, Colo., on public business, and authorizing him on completion of that duty to avail himself of the leave of absence granted him in par. 1, S. O. 204, series of 1877, D. M., are confirmed (S. O. 23, Feb. 25, D. N. M.)

Sentence Remitted.—By direction of the President, upon the recommendations of the General of the Army and the Judge Advocate General, the unexecuted portion of the sentence of a G. C. M., promulgated in G. C. M. O. 1, Jan. 18, 1878, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, in the case of Lieut.-Col. N. A. M. Dudley, 9th Cav., is remitted (G. C. M. O. 14, H. Q. A., A. G. O., March 8.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. L. M. Ft. Concho, Tex.; A. G. I. Ft. Sill, I. T.; H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. Fort Stockton, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; F. Ft. Clark, Tex.; G. Ft. McKavett, Tex.

Detached Service.—Major N. B. McLaughlin to Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 46, March 2, D. T.)

2d Lieut. J. Bigelow, Jr., member, G. C. M. Fort Stockton, Tex., per par. 1, S. O. 28, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 48, March 5, D. T.)

2d Lieut. R. D. Read, Jr., member, G. C. M. Fort Davis, Tex., per par. 2, S. O. 43, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 49, March 6, D. T.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; A. I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; D. L. Fort Independence, Mass.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. A. Capron, member, G. C. M. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., March 8 (S. O. 41, March 5, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. F. E. Taylor, ten days; 1st Lieut. J. M. K. Davis, Adj., ten days (S. O. 42, March 6, D. E.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnson, N. C.; E. F. G. Fort San Antonio, Tex.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; I. Washington, D. C.; B. Fort Foote, Md.

A Missing Officer.—The Baltimore Evening Bulletin, of March 12, says: "Lieut. James L. Mast, of Co. M, 2d Art., stationed at Fort McHenry, has been missing from that day he left his post without leave, and the only tidings heard of him since was through a hackman named Douglas, who drove the Lieutenant to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Depot on the evening of his disappearance. From all accounts, this is the last seen of him in Baltimore. Gen. Barry, commandant at the fort, had inquiries instituted as to his whereabouts, but without success."

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Ft. Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks, N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Detached Service.—Major H. G. Gibson, Capt. J. R. Myrick, 1st Lieut. C. W. Harrold, J. B. Eaton, 2d Lieut. H. H. Ludlow, members, and 1st Lieut. R. D. Potts, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., March 8 (S. O. 41, March 5, D. E.)

1st Lieut. E. Davis, member, G. C. M. Fort Wayne, Mich., March 14 (S. O. 45, March 11, D. E.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, B. C. E. L. Presidio, Cal.; H. K. Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; D. G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Ft. San Jose, Cal.

Leave of Absence.—Four months, to apply for extension of four months, Capt. A. Morris (S. O., March 8, W. D.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and B. F. I. Charleston, S. C.; A. E. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G. H. Fort Brooke, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.; D. Savannah, Ga.

Detached Service.—Major R. Arnold, Insp.-Gen. of the Dept., will inspect the accounts of disbursing officers stationed at Fort Monroe, Va., Baltimore, Md., and Carlisle Bks, Penn. (S. O. 43, March 7, D. E.)

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and A. C. E. I. Fort Randall, D. T.; B. G. Lower Brule Agency, H. K. Fort Sully, D. T.; D. F. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. D. F. Callinan, 2d Lieut. D. M. Scott, H. G. Squiers, members, and 1st Lieut. A. Smith, Adj., J. A. of G. C. M. Spotted Tail Agency, D. T., March 15 (S. O. 29, March 8, D. D.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. B. D. F. G. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; C. K. Mt. Idaho, I. T.; H. I. Spokane Falls, I. T.; K. Fort Colville, W. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. B. F. Hancock, member, G. C. M. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O., March 6, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Four months, on Surg. certificate, with permission to go beyond sea, 2d Lieut. W. V. Wolfe (S. O., March 12, W. D.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. C. E. F. K. Helena, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.; G. Camp Baker, M. T.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. J. R. Brooke, Capt. W. H. Penrose, G. E. Head, J. H. Gageby, C. Hobart, 1st Lieut. E. A. Belger, J. P. Thompson, T. S. Wallace, 2d Lieut. L. W. Cooke, members, and 1st Lieut. A. Williams, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Missoula, M. T., March 25 (S. O. 29, March 8, D. D.)

Major H. L. Chipman, Capt. D. Parker, J. A. Snyder, 1st Lieut. W. Mitchell, G. W. H. Stouch, W. Krause, W. C. Bartlett, 2d Lieut. F. Thies, W. C. Butler, members, and 1st Lieut. J. Hale, Adj., J. A. of G. C. M. Helena Bks, M. T., March 25 (S. O. 29, March 8, D. D.)

Capt. J. H. Page, E. Moale, 1st Lieut. J. W. Hannay, members, and 2d Lieut. F. W. Roe, J. A. of G. C. M. Camp Baker, M. T., March 27 (S. O. 29, March 8, D. D.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and G. K. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; C. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; D. Omaha Bks, Neb.; B. E. I. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; H. Camp Stambaugh; F. Fort Sanders, W. T.

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Keogh, M. T.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. H. Romeyn is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va. (S. O., March 12, W. D.)

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. M. P. Thorington, now en route to join his company at Fort Keogh, will report to the Co. O. Fort Snelling, for duty with recruits for posts in Montana (S. O. 28, March 7, D. D.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and E. F. G. I. Ft. Buford, D. T.; A. Fort Rice, D. T.; B. Ft. Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.; C. Glendive, M. T.; D. Fort Peck, M. T.

7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, A. B. C. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; G. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. C. C. Gilbert, Capt. R. Combs, W. Clifford, 2d Lieut. S. H. Loder, members, G. C. M. Camp Baker, M. T., March 27 (S. O. 29, March 8, D. D.)

Roster.—The stations of the officers of this regiment, as given in the February roster, were as follows:

Headquarters, Fort Shaw, Mont. T.: Col. J. Gibbon; 1st Lieut. L. F. Barnett, Post Adj. and Treas. A. A. G. Dist. of Mont.; Sig. Officer; 1st Lieut. J. W. Jacobs, Q. M.; 1st Lieut. P. M. H. Kendrick, A.; 2d Lieut. F. Woodbridge, A.; Capt. T. S. Kirtland, B.; 2d Lieut. C. A. Booth, B.; Capt. D. W. Benham, C.; 1st Lieut. W. Quinton, C.; 2d Lieut. J. B. Jackson, H.; Capt. C. C. Rawns, I. Supt. of Target Practice; 1st Lieut. J. T. Van Orsdale, I.; Capt. J. M. J. Sanno, K.; 1st Lieut. A. H. Jackson, K.; 2d Lieut. D. A. Frederick, K. *Camp Baker, Mont. T.:* Lieut.-Col. C. C. Gilbert; Capt. R. Combs, D.; 2d Lieut. S. H. Loder, D. Post Adj. and Treas. and Sig. Officer; Capt. W. Clifford, E. *Fort Benton, Mont. T.:* Major G. I. Ives; Capt. C. Williams; 2d Lieut. E. E. Hardin, F. Post Adj. and Treas., A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. *Fort Ellis, Mont. T.:* Capt. G. L. Browning, G.; 1st Lieut. G. H. Wright, G. Post Adj. and Sig. Officer; 2d Lieut. S. R. Douglass, G. A. A. Q. M. *On Leave:* 2d Lieut. C. A. Worden, C.; Capt. H. B. Freeman, H.; 2d Lieut. G. S. Young, E. *Absent Sick:* Capt. C. A. Coolidge, A. wounded; 1st Lieut. C. A. Woodruff, B. wounded; 1st Lieut. W. I. Reed, E.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Nelson, F.; 1st Lieut. H. M. Benson, H. wounded. *On Detached Service:* 2d Lieut. A. B. Johnson, I. since Dec. 15, 1877. *On Rec. Service:* 1st Lieut. D. Robinson, D.

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Angel Island, Cal.; F. Camp Mojave, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; K. Camp Lowell, A. T.; E. G. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. San Diego, Cal.; I. Cp. Grant, A. T.; D. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Change of Station.—Col. A. V. Kautz and the Regimental Staff and Band of the 8th Inf. will proceed to and take station at Angel Island, San Francisco Harbor (S. O. 30, Feb. 15, M. D. P.)

The interchange of Co. F, 8th Inf., at Fort Whipple, with Co. A, 12th Inf., at Camp Mojave, A. T., is authorized (S. O. 30, Feb. 15, M. D. P.)

Detached Service.—Capt. A. T. Smith, 1st Lieut. G. Winslow, J. O'Connell, 2d Lieut. J. McE. Hyde, members, and Capt. C. Porter, J. A. of G. C. M. Camp Verde, A. T., Feb. 25 (S. O. 13, Feb. 12, D. A.)

Gen. Kautz.—In noticing the retirement of Gen. Kautz from the command of the Department of Arizona, the Salt River Herald says:

Gen. Kautz and his estimable lady will carry with them from this Territory the good will and well wishes of the great mass of those whose fortune it has been to have made their acquaintance. May we not hope and reasonably expect, for the sake of the safety of our citizens and the security of their property in the more dangerous sections of the Territory, that all men and newspapers, and the military under the new commander, will unite most heartily in putting forth every possible effort to maintain the peace which now reigns, and to visit speedy and summary punishment upon all treacherous Indians who dare to leave their reservations to kill and plunder.

The Arizona Miner says:

Gen. Kautz has had command of the military department of the Territory longer than any of his predecessors, and his ad-

ministration, in the main, has been carefully, honestly and admirably carried out, and now, as the Gen. is about to comply with orders from his superiors, we wish to do him the justice to say that he has held himself independent from all cliques and rings, of which Arizona has her share, by which he has endeared himself to every true Arizonian. He will leave many warm and lasting friends, and a few bitter enemies who belonged to the combination which the General literally annihilated and broke up. As we are to have a new Commander, it is only to be hoped that he will prove equally competent, and administer the affairs intrusted to him with that zealous, watchful care that has been characteristic of his predecessor's administration.

9TH INFANTRY, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and B. G. H. I. Omaha Barrack, Neb.; E. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; A. F. Fort McPherson, Neb.; C. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; D. Sidney Bks, Neb.; K. Fort Sanders, W. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. W. E. Hoffman, member, G. C. M. Camp Sheridan, Neb., March 14 (S. O. 23, March 1, D. P.)

Capt. G. B. Russell, A. D. C., to N. Y. on public business (S. O. 30, March 6, D. G.)

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, 1st Lieut. W. L. Carpenter, Omaha Bks, Neb. (S. O. 23, March 4, D. P.)

Four months, 2d Lieut. W. F. Norris (S. O., March 7, W. D.)

Relieved.—Capt. G. B. Russell, A. A. Insp.-Gen., as member, Board of Survey, by S. O. 41, Feb. 26, from this office (S. O., March 6, W. D.)

Col. C. D. Emory.—A despatch from San Antonio, Texas, announces the death of Brevet Lieut.-Col. Campbell D. Emory, Captain Co. K, 9th Inf., and Aide-de-camp on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Ord, commanding the Department of Texas. Colonel Emory was graduated at the Military Academy, No. 38, in the Class of 1861, receiving his commission as 2d Lieutenant 6th Infantry May 1, 1861, and being transferred to the 9th Infantry May 25. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant June 25, and appointed Adjutant of the 9th July 21, receiving his promotion to Captain Dec. 29, 1863. He served on the staff of General Meade as Acting A. D. C. from June 13, 1864, to July 1, 1865, and subsequently as Acting Inspector-General M. Division of the Atlantic. He received the brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant and meritorious services, and was an officer of excellent ability and high personal character. Colonel Emory was a son of Brevet Major-General Emory.

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Fort McKavett, Texas; D. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E. Fort Richardson, Tex.; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. S. Y. Seyburn to Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 47, March 4, D. T.)

Capt. E. G. Bush, member, G. C. M. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., March 12 (S. O., March 6, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. D. H. Kelton, thirty days, to apply for a further extension of four months, Fort McKavett, Tex. (S. O. 49, March 6, D. T.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and A. D. E. G. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; H. Fort Custer, M. T.; B. C. F. Post No. 2, M. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. W. N. Sage, member, G. C. M. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., March 12 (S. O., March 6, W. D.)

Major C. G. Bartlett, Capt. C. A. Wikoff, T. Schwan, 2d Lieut. J. H. Philbrick, members, G. C. M. Red Cloud Agency, D. T., March 20 (S. O. 29, March 8, D. D.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; A. Fort Whipple, A. T.; C. D. P. Angel Island, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; I. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Camp Halleck, Nev.; B. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.

Change of Station.—Col. O. B. Willcox will proceed to Prescott, A. T. (S. O. 30, Feb. 15, M. D. P.)

The Regimental Staff and Band will proceed to Prescott, A. T. (S. O. 30, Feb. 15, M. D. P.)

The interchange of Co. F, 8th Inf., at Fort Whipple, with Co. A, 12th Inf., at Camp Mojave, A. T., is authorized (S. O. 30, Feb. 15, M. D. P.)

Target Practice.—Report of the firing of Co. D, 12th Inf., at Creedmoor Target:

No. of Balls	Dist.	Hits.	Score.	Remarks.
1877. Men.	Fired.	Yards.		
July....	34	340	100	308
August....	34	340	150	276
Sept....	34	340	300	236
October....	34	340	250	187
October....	34	340	300	167
Total.	34	1700		1164

Aver. 68 p. ct. hits.

The above is over 68 per cent. hits, and is over 43 per cent. of Creedmoor score. 11 men qualified to fire at 300 yards, 3 at 250, 8 at 200, 8 at 150, and 4 at 100. Since above date men have only fired at the distances they qualified for. On 25th day of February the company had qualified to fire as follows: 11 men to fire at 300 yards, 10 at 250, 6 at 200, 3 at 150, and 1 at 100. Remember we are constantly discharging men and getting new recruits.

A. B. MACGOWAN,

Capt. 12th Inf., Comdg. Co. D.

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Jackson Bks, La.; B. F. K. Baton Rouge Bks, La.; C. E. Little Rock Bks, Ark.; G. Mount Vernon, Ala.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. H. G. Cavenaugh, A. A. Q. M., Little Rock Bks, Ark., will proceed to Fort Smith, Ark., on public business (S. O. 31, March 7, D. G.)

Capt. R. A. Torrey, member, Board of Survey, by S. O. 41, Feb. 26, from this office (S. O., March 9, W. D.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. G. I. Camp Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. H. Fort Cameron, U. T.; K. Fort Hartman.

Detached Service.—Major M. Bryant, Fort Hall, Ind. Agency, will detail one officer and twenty-five enlisted men from the three companies under his command, and direct them to report to the Co. O. Fort Hall, Idaho, for duty at that post. With the remainder of his command Major Bryant will return to his station at Camp Douglas (S. O. 21, March 1, D. P.)

1st Lieut. C. A. Johnson, member, and 2d Lieut. W. P. Goodwin, J. A. of G. C. M. Camp Sheridan, Neb., March 14 (S. O. 22, March 1, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—Three months, with permission to go beyond sea, 1st Lieut. C. H. Warrens, R. Q. M. (S. O., March 7, W. D.)

15TH INFANTRY, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Garland, C. T.; A. G. Fort Craig, N. M.; F. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.; C. Fort Bliss, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. H. Jewett will proceed, via Fort Union, N. M., to Washington, D. C. (S. O. 23, Feb. 28, D. N. M.)

Lieut. G. A. Cornish, A. C. S. at Ojo Caliente, N. M., will report to the C. O. Fort Craig, for assignment to such other duty at Ojo Caliente as the latter may deem proper (S. O. 23, March 4, D. N. M.)

Recruits.—The C. O. Fort Marcy, N. M., will arm the recruits belonging to Co. H, ordered to Fort Stanton, N. M., in par. 3, S. O. 16, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 25, March 4, D. N. M.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headqrs. A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; E. I. Fort Reno, I. T.; B. D. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. Fort Hays, Kas.; K. Fort Gibson, I. T.; F. Fort Wallace, Kas.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. M. Barber, member, G. C.-M. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., March 12 (S. O., March 6, W. D.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and B. D. I. Standing Rock Ay., D. T.; G. Fort Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; H. Fort Rice, D. T.; A. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.; F. Fort Snelling, Minn.

Rejoin.—1st Lieut. G. Ruhlen, now on detached service at Fort Custer, will join his company at Fort Pembina (S. O. 27, March 2, D. D.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B. C. D. E. F. G. K. McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga.; H. I. Newport Bks, Ky.; A. Chattanooga, Tenn.

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and E. H. K. Ft. Lyon, C. T.; F. G. Ft. Dodge, Kas.; D. Fort Larned, Kas.; C. I. Fort Elliott, Tex.; A. B. Camp Supply, I. T.

Dismissed the Army.—Before a G. C.-M. which convened at Fort Lyon, Colo., Jan. 23, 1878, of which Col. G. Pennypacker, 16th Inf., is president, was arraigned and tried: Capt. H. E. Stansbury, 19th Inf. Charge I.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." Charge II.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The specifications alleged the intemperance and habitual use of stimulants. Finding, "Guilty." Sentence, "To be dismissed the service of the United States." The foregoing proceedings, findings, and sentence in the case of Capt. H. E. Stansbury are confirmed. By direction of the Secretary of War, the sentence will take effect March 18, 1878, from which date he will cease to be an officer of the Army (G. C.-M. O. 13, H. Q. A., A. G. O., March 5.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. San Antonio, Tex.; C. E. Ft. H. Fort Clark, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. C. Bates, 1st Lieut. W. H. Hamner, W. H. Low, Jr., 2d Lieut. J. F. Huston, J. G. Gates, A. Reynolds, J. C. Dent, members, and 1st Lieut. W. R. Maize, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Brown, Tex., March 14 (S. O. 46, March 2, D. T.)

2d Lieut. E. W. Maxwell, member, G. C.-M. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., March 12 (S. O., March 6, W. D.)

21st INFANTRY, Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and B. D. E. G. H. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; C. Ft. Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; A. Fort Boise, I. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. M. Ross, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., March 12 (S. O., March 6, W. D.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. C. D. H. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. K. Fort Brady, Mich.; B. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; E. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; I. Fort Gratiot, Mich.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. E. S. Otis, Capt. De W. C. Poole, 1st Lieut. P. M. Thorne, R. Q. M., 2d Lieuts. O. M. Smith, O. D. Ladley, A. O. Sharpe, members, and 1st Lieut. H. H. Ketchum, Adj., J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Wayne, Mich., March 14 (S. O. 45, March 11, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—Ten days, 2d Lieut. M. C. Martin, Fort Porter, N. Y. (S. O. 44, March 8, D. E.)

Confirmed.—The return—from Fort Mackinac to Detroit, Mich., and return—performed in Nov., 1877, by Major A. L. Hough, is approved and confirmed (S. O. 43, March 7, D. E.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and A. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; B. Fort Dodge, Kas.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. C. Bird, member, G. C.-M. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., March 12 (S. O., March 6, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—Col. J. C. Davis, two months, on Surg. certificate (S. O., March 8, W. D.)

1st Lieut. F. L. Dodge, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., one month (S. O. 21, March 11, M. D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and B. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.; A. Fort Clark, Tex.; D. E. H. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. C. C. Hood, 1st Lieuts. E. Donovan, H. Dodd, Adj., M. C. Wessells, 2d Lieuts. F. H. Mills, C. J. Crane, members, G. C.-M. Fort Duncan, Tex., March 8 (S. O. 46, March 2, D. T.)

1st Lieut. A. C. Markley to Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 46, March 2, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. J. R. Pierce, temporarily at Fort Duncan, Tex. (S. O. 49, March 6, D. T.)

Relieved.—Lieut. A. C. Markley relieved as J.-A. of G. C.-M. Ringgold Bks, Tex., per par. 6, S. O. 25, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 48, March 5, D. T.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. E. H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. San Felipe, Tex.; G. K. Ft. Concho, Tex.

Relieved.—Capt. D. Hart relieved as member G.

C.-M. Fort Stockton, Tex., per par. 1, S. O. 28, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 48, March 5, D. T.)

2d Lieut. H. Reade relieved as member G. C.-M. Fort Davis, Tex., per par. 3, S. O. 43, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 49, March 6, D. T.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. H. P. Ritzius, R. Q. M., twenty-three days, Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 46, March 2, D. T.)

Capt. G. Lawson, five months (S. O., March 12, W. D.)

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, March 9, 1878.

Chaplain A. A. Reese, U. S. Army (retired)—Died March 7, 1878, at Baltimore, Md.

Officers Registered.—At Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, March 12: Capt. F. L. Gunther, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. E. P. Andrews, 5th Cav.; 3d Lieut. J. J. Dougherty, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. T. C. Patterson, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. D. Price, Jr., 1st Art.

CONGRESS.

On Tuesday last the Senate passed, by a unanimous vote, and without debate, the bill which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an American register to the vessel purchased by James Gordon Bennett under the name of *Jeannette*, and also authorizes the President of the United States to detail, with their own consent, commissioned, warrant and petty officers of the Navy, not to exceed ten in number, to act as officers of said vessel during her first voyage to the Arctic Seas; provided, however, that such detail shall be made of such officers only as the President is satisfied can be absent from their regular duties without detriment to the public service.

It also passed, with but one dissenting vote, the bill authorizing the reopening of the case of ex-Surg.-Gen. Hammond, which has already passed the House.

Mr. Plumb (rep.), of Kansas, said he was opposed to the overturning of the judgments of courts-martial just as much as he was opposed to Congress overturning the judgment of a civil or criminal court. The friends of the bill had put a clause in that Dr. Hammond should not be entitled to back, present or future pay or allowance. At some time hereafter some of his descendants would come in and claim back pay due him.

Mr. Plumb also objected to any discrimination in one case and believed that the President should have authority to review all courts-martial where it could be proved that dismissals from the Army were wrongfully made.

A joint resolution passed the Senate, appointing William T. Sherman to the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, caused by the resignation of Geo. Bancroft.

The Military Academy bill passed the Senate with amendments, restoring the appropriation reported from the House committee, but which was stricken out in the House, providing for the longevity pay of professors. The Senate also insert items of \$31,885 for the hospital building, \$38,560 for the water supply, and add \$6,615 to the amount appropriated by the House for pay of cadets, so as to make it equal to the sum expended for that purpose last year. The section prohibiting the appointment of graduates of the Academy to second lieutenantcies in the Army, except when vacancies actually exist in regimental organizations, is stricken out, and it is provided the whole number of cadets at large shall not exceed 10 in all, instead of 10 in each class.

Bills Introduced.—S. 869. Granting a pension to the widow of Admiral Wilkes. S. 884 (and also H. R. 3743). For the relief of Wm. H. Varney, Asst. Naval C., U. S. N.

The Fortification Bill, H. R. 2696, was passed by the House, March 6. It is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That the sum of \$100,000 be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the protection, preservation, and repair of fortifications and other works of defense, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, the same to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War; also, the following for armament of fortifications, namely: For the armament of sea-coast fortifications, including heavy guns and howitzers for flank defense, carriages, projectiles, fuses, powder, and implements, their trial and proof, and all necessary expenses incident thereto, and for Gatling or other machine guns, \$125,000. For torpedoes for harbor defenses and preservation of the same, and for torpedo experiments in their application to harbor and land defense, and for instruction of engineer battalions in their preparation and application, \$50,000: *Provided*, That the money herein appropriated for torpedoes shall only be used in the establishment and maintenance of torpedoes to be operated from shore stations for the destruction of an enemy's vessel approaching the shore or entering the channel and fairways of harbors.

The Bennett Arctic Expedition bill passed the House, March 14.

A letter was read from the Secretary of War stating that Post Quartermasters at Chicago and New York would be ordered to appear before the Military Committee.

Bills Introduced.—H. R. 3815. To establish a system of life insurance for the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps. H. R. 3719. To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to classify the Navy-yards of the United States, and to determine the character of work to be done thereat.

Bills Reported.—H. R. 3822. Making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1879, and for other purposes. H. R. 3731. Granting a pension to the widow of Major John B. Scott, U. S. A.

The House of Representatives has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to the Senate whether the War Department is in possession of the data from which the positions of troops were added to the engineer maps of the Gettysburg battle field recently published under the direction of the Chief of Engineers; and whether without compilation its present condition is such as will insure its preservation to the history of that battle; that his opinion be

also asked whether a text description with diagrams showing the changing positions of troops is considered necessary by the military arm of the Government to insure a proper understanding of the maps and for the study of the practical moves of that battle, and what legislation, if any, is necessary to produce it.

BILL INTRODUCED.

H. R. 3533. To reduce the pay of officers of the Navy, and to reduce the number of officers in the Line and Staff thereof. *Be it enacted, etc.* That from and after the 1st day of July, 1878, the officers of the Navy shall receive the following pay, namely: Admirals, \$10,000; vice-admirals, \$8,000; rear-admirals, \$6,000; commodores, \$4,000; captains, \$3,500; commanders, \$3,000; lieutenant-commanders, first five years after date of commission, \$2,500; after five years from date of commission, \$2,700; lieutenants, first five years after date of commission, \$2,100; after five years from date of commission, \$2,400; masters, first five years after date of commission, \$1,500; after five years from date of commission, \$1,800; ensigns, first five years after date of commission, \$1,300; after five years from date of commission, \$1,400; midshipmen, \$1,000; cadet midshipmen, \$800; mates, \$600; medical and pay directors and medical and pay inspectors and chief engineers, having the same rank at sea, \$3,000. Fleet surgeons, fleet engineers, and fleet paymasters shall receive the pay due to them, respectively, as surgeons, chief engineers, and paymasters, according to their rank and length of service; and no increase of pay is to be made to either of said grades of officers on account of their being assigned to duty as fleet surgeons, fleet engineers, or fleet paymasters. Surgeons, paymasters, and chief engineers, first five years after date of commission, \$2,500; second five years after date of commission, \$2,750; third five years after date of commission, \$3,250; after twenty years from date of commission, \$3,500. For pay of passed assistant surgeons, passed assistant engineers, and passed assistant paymasters, first five years after date of appointment, \$1,600; after five years from date of appointment, \$1,800. For pay of naval constructors, first five years after date of appointment, \$3,800; second five years after date of appointment, \$4,000; third five years after date of appointment, \$4,200; fourth five years after date of appointment, \$4,400; after twenty years from date of appointment, \$4,600. For pay of chaplains, first five years after date of appointment, \$1,300; after five years from date of appointment, \$1,500. And the pay of all other officers on the active list of the Navy shall remain as it is now provided by law; and when any of the officers hereinbefore mentioned, except the admiral, vice-admiral, and naval constructors and assistant naval constructors, shall be on shore duty or on leave or waiting orders, their pay shall be reduced from the rates herein fixed in the same proportion as it is reduced from sea pay by existing law. And after the passage of this act, there shall be no promotion to the grade of rear-admiral until their number shall be reduced below 3; and no promotion shall be made to the grade of commodore until their number shall be reduced below 6; and no promotion shall be made to the grade of lieutenant-commander until their number shall be reduced below 6; and no promotion shall be made to the grade of lieutenant until their number shall be reduced below 150; and no promotion shall be made to the grade of chief engineer until their number shall be reduced below 40; and no promotion shall be made to the grade of passed assistant engineer until their number shall be reduced below 75; and no promotion shall be made to the grade of assistant engineer until their number shall be reduced below 47; and no promotion or appointment shall be made to the grades of medical director and medical inspector and pay director and pay inspector and assistant naval constructor and civil engineer; and no promotion shall be made to the grade of paymaster until their number shall be reduced below 25; and no promotion to the grade of naval constructor until their number shall be reduced below 4. All officers of the volunteer service of the Navy shall be discharged from service after the 1st of July, 1878, and laws authorizing the appointment or employment by the Secretary of the Navy of any person in the volunteer Navy shall be, and are hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That in case of war, said Secretary of the Navy may appoint or employ assistant surgeons as now authorized by law.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1878.

There has been but little discussion in Army or Navy circles here over the bills introduced in Congress, and which affect the two branches of the Service. The pay bill for the Navy is considered as perhaps still more illiberal than that for the Army, and it is of course sincerely hoped that some modification at least, may be made in both. In the Navy the officers of the superior grades, including many of the commanders, have been in service more than thirty years; they are now entirely unfitted for a struggle for livelihood in any other profession, and how they could live and support families on the reduced pay we cannot see. But our gallant little Navy has many strong friends in both branches of Congress, and when the question of the pay comes to be voted upon we hope that full justice will be done.

One of the gentlemen of the committee in speaking of this matter a few days since, remarked that it was unfortunate for both branches of the Service that we had so many new men in Congress, who appeared to think that their only chances for a re-election consisted in the reputations they could make for themselves by appearing to go for retrenchment. Pitch into the Army and Navy, go for them, hip and thigh, and if you don't succeed in reducing them, or their pay, you will get the reputation for being reformers all the same. And it is doubtful whether all these reformers really wish to see the measures they advocate pass, for a great many of them have "kin" who must be seriously affected by them. One of the old Democratic members of the House recently remarked that he was in no wise unfriendly to the Army, but that he was committed to a reduction in numbers of some of the rank and file as well as in the officers; "but," said he, "as soon as anything at all is proposed, they make such a howl about my ears, about something which appears to be trifling, such as forage, or some allowance, that they rile me and make me feel ugly." And there is no doubt that these "allowances" make a good deal of trouble. Take, for instance, the matter of forage. There is no doubt that this was intended to be an allowance to officers to enable them to properly perform their public duties in the field. But we all know what has become the custom, "and," said my Democratic friend, "I meet the wife of some Army friend at a social gathering, and she immediately assails me with: 'Mr. B—, what can we do without a carriage?' and I can only tell her to do what I do." It would be better perhaps to say nothing about the matter of the forage; but the dear creatures must have their say, you know, and sometimes they put their pretty feet in it.

They remind me of Gen. Forrest, of Confederate fame, who was a hard fighter, but who had not had the advantages of much early education. He had done good hard service, and after the Civil War was over he was very anxious to see his part of the country

once more in a flourishing condition. But he was constantly thwarted by a set of the unconstructed, as he called them. One day a fellow who had been a Confederate contractor and a stay-at-home in Memphis during the war, took Forrest by the button hole at the Gayoso House, and, with a knowing wink, said: "General, we are not whipped yet." "Very well," said Forrest, "I am; next time you go out and try it a little." And the old fellow added: "There are three kinds of people I find here who are still for war—the preachers, the contractors and the women. Now the preachers and the contractors never did hurt any body much, but the women just raise hell."

The amended Army bill as presented by Mr. Banning makes provisions for the five hundred or six hundred officers who would be made supernumerary if it were to pass. The sections providing for the staff of general officers, prescribing the manner of filling vacancies in the Army, the compulsory retirement at 62, the abolishment of laundresses, promotion of meritorious non-commissioned officers, the selection of captains in the Army to fill vacancies in the Pay Department, will all meet the approval of those who wish well for the Army.

It is doubtful whether the Senate will confirm the old gentleman, Smith, who has been nominated for Paymaster by the President. It is a source of regret to the officers of the Army that these appointments cannot be made from the old captains of the Army. The appointments of Sniffen, Sharp, Luckey and Wham by the late President were considered great outrages on the Army, and it was hoped and believed that Mr. Hayes would give the appointment to some captain who had grown gray in the Service. Smith, if confirmed, would be a candidate for the retired list in a few years—perhaps months.

And, speaking of the retired list, reminds us that news is received here of the death of Chaplain Aquilla A. Reese. He entered the Service in 1867 and was retired in 1877. He was of the roaring, in contradiction to the groaning, style of Methodist parson, and he had been something of a politician, which was formerly a stepping stone to an appointment as chaplain. We knew him well, but, *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*.

On dit, that Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers will be detailed to command the North Pacific station—that either Commo. Foxhall A. Parker or Captain K. R. Breese will relieve Rear-Admiral Rodgers at the Naval Academy—that Commander Skerrett will relieve Commo. Rhind as Inspector of the 3d Light House District. That Commo. Wyman will be ordered to command the South Pacific squadron, and Capt. Samuel R. Franklin will take his place.

That Rear-Admiral J. C. Howell will, during the coming summer, relieve Rear-Admiral Trenchard, in command of the North Atlantic station. That Rear-Admiral John L. Worden will take Admiral Howell's place as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. That Commander George Dewey will shortly relieve Capt. John G. Walker as Naval Secretary of Light House Board, Captain Walker remaining a member of the Light House Board until detailed for sea.

That the second Board ordered in Capt. Somerville Nicholson's case has declined to recommend him for promotion. That under the law Captain Jeffers is decided to be a civil officer, and as such entitled to hold office as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance until his term of four years' has expired. That Commo. Fairfax is the probable selection to fill Rear-Admiral Ammen's place when the latter retires. That Congress will probably reduce the number of officers in the various corps of the Navy; but not the pay of the officers unless a general reduction in all departments of the General Government takes place. That Capt. Ramsay will relieve Capt. K. R. Breese, in charge of the Torpedo station, and that Capt. Breese is the probable selection against Commo. Parker for the post of Superintendent of the Naval Academy. Some of these are straws, but there is an element of probability in all of them.

Capt. Wright, of the Ordnance Corps, was very quietly married a few days since to a daughter of the late Geo. W. Paschal, of Washington.

The following named officers are registered at the War Department for the week ending March 12, 1878: Col. Hunt, 6th Artillery; Col. Black, 18th Infantry; Col. Ross, retired; Capt. Wright, Ordnance; Capt. Bentzon, 25th Infantry; Capt. Price, 5th Cavalry; Dr. Irwin; Lieut. Chase, 3d Cavalry. EMBT.

MR. CHALMERS, of Mississippi, in the course of a debate in the House of Representatives, said: A few days since we witnessed the presentation of the picture of Abraham Lincoln and his Cabinet, taken in the act of signing the emancipation proclamation. When we were participating in the ceremonies it occurred to me that it would be well for the country if those who venerated him for this act of humanity to the blacks of the South would learn to emulate him in his spirit of justice for the whites of the same section. It is related of Mr. Lincoln by an eye witness, as I learn from a member of this House, that when he visited the battle field of Gettysburg he was shown the cemetery heights where the tide of battle was turned. He was told that here the enemy came charging three times with great violence and were repulsed with difficulty, and that the troops who held these heights should be remembered forever. He answered: "Yes, the troops who held these heights will be remembered forever." Then, gazing down at the deep descent with a look peculiarly his own, he said: "That was a steep place to charge up, and the troops who charged three times up those heights will live in history, too, and I shall always be proud to remember that they were my countrymen." Cromwell sleeps in Westminster Abbey beside England's hereditary kings; the white and the red roses have mingled their hues in England's glory; and let us hope that the time may come when the blue and the gray may be blended together as the common heritage of American valor. [Applause.]

THE MONOMANIA OF THE TIMES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The monomania of the times seems to be consolidation, whilst the practical experience has resolved itself into homogeneous simplicity. Business can be best done by business men best instructed in business, i. e., a single branch. The Quartermaster's Department is an olla podrida. To be efficient it should be divided into three branches, or businesses, to be as simple as the Pay and the Subsistence Departments.

1. Clothing, camp and garrison equipage—which forms a single branch of trade, assimilating in its parts, which one head can thoroughly master and have time to control.

2. Transportation. Naturally combines one line of functions.

3. Quarters. Appertains to buildings, materials, and all of particular kinds of business merging into one, and the mind grasps the details suitable to it.

The food for the troops is a distinct and special branch, the most essential to secure efficiency of service, and therefore requires the greatest care and skill of selection. "Ammunition for the belly," says an old writer, "is of more importance than all other supplies."

Payment is next. The delicate balance of dues must be skillfully adjusted to instill content, the antipodes of desertion. The Military Committee, wishing to consolidate, calls for information in such a way as to elaborate the arguments in favor of consolidation, while a simple "no" answers for the practical side.

An officer of high rank among the advocates of consolidation, from that of the Army and Navy to the minor branches, says: "I do not think you can place in the hands of one man more business than he can efficiently manage, if he is an able man." This cannot mean all businesses, from that of the king to that of the haberdasher—for the ablest haberdasher could not fill all the offices in the gift of a king. Business must mean then a single branch of trade, science or art. The engineers are distinctly scientific. The ordnance, practical art and science combined. The artillery is as distinct from the infantry as is the cavalry, but the three join in one Army. The artillery opens the battle and covers the movements of the infantry. The cavalry informs of the movements of the enemy, and charges him when broken by the infantry. The business of artillery is not therefore the business of infantry or cavalry. "An able man can efficiently manage all business you can place in his hands." Here are three businesses in one, which is that of the General, who could manage the combined fourth one, but not each of the others, or all at once.

Napoleon said of Soult: "He is the greatest of war secretaries, but a poor army commander." Murat is the greatest cavalry officer of the world, but unfit for the command of an army. Drouet is the greatest of artillery officers. Massena a great commander, but a speculator. Napoleon himself, the ablest man of the world, could not unite the army and navy successfully. "With different talents formed we variously excel." So it is with business, it segregates into homogeneity, so that the minds of men adapt themselves to branches. If "one man can efficiently manage all the business you can place in his hands," you can say that an Army requires but one able man—all the rest may be private soldiers. This very ability to manage is evinced in the power to select the best agents to divide and distribute the mass into its elements for efficient management. Practice and gradual adaptation of means to an end is the best way to organize—not these theories of consolidation. All the Departments are homogeneous but the Quartermaster's Department; let it be resolved into its natural divisions, as experience has proved the others to be efficient.

The business of the Engineer's, Ordnance, Subsistence and Pay Departments has proven to be a unit in each, requiring all the ability and time and attention that one mind can afford. If other businesses are added, either the one mind will employ other minds to assist it, or the Army will be badly served. Let each branch and each officer mind his own business.

A BUSINESS MAN.

THE House seems disposed to pass without much question joint resolutions, authorizing officers to accept foreign decorations, but the Senate is not so well disposed. Mr. Sargent, of California, who opposes them, was so moved upon the subject that, like Dickens' Simon Wegg, he "fell into poetry." He said with reference to the decorations offered by the King of the Sandwich Islands:

Why then should we encourage our naval officers to court the insignia of foreign rank? The applications made to us and inconsiderately granted verge on the ridiculous. What are these orders bestowed by Kalakaua, these orders of Kamehameha? What a sublime distinction to wear them! Four officers ask Congress at the same moment to be allowed to array themselves in them. Kalakaua gives them out liberally at least. Nothing mean about him!

Hokey, pokey, wankey wum,
How do you like your officers done?
Decorations on every one,
Said the king of the Cannibal Islands.

What a gorgeous spectacle there would be presented of an American admiral strutting about among the outer courts of this great tribal Kanaka king, dressed in the gay ribbon of the order of Kamehameha! The excuse given for bestowing it is the "appreciation" of Kalakaua! Our admiral is a favorite to this great monarch, who can see all his dominions from his one volcanic

Mountain all round to the sea.

There is no suggestion here of heroic deed or noble motive or endeavor. No achievements for science or humanity call for the granting of this twice-preferred, once-rejected request to Congress. It is the very squallor of foreign patronage, the nauseous travesty of foreign magnificence!

ERRATA.—The name of Surgeon Bowie was misprinted Borvie in Commander Gibson's letter of last week, and the paragraph about the sensation of drowning should have read: "There was no sense of strangulation—no suffering. Drowning is but a falling to sleep," etc.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'dr-in-Chief
RICHARD W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.
JOHN W. HOGG, Chief Clerk.

BUREAU OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.
YARDS AND DOCKS—Rear-Admiral Jno. C. Howell.
NAVIGATION—Rear-Admiral Daniel Ammen.
EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore R. W. Shufeldt.
ORDNANCE—Commodore Wm. N. Jeffers.
MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Wm. Grier.
PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—P. M. G., Geo. F. Cutter.
STEAM ENGINEERING—Eng.-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock.
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor John W. Easby.

FLAG OFFICERS ABOARD.
EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral W. E. Le Roy.
ASIAN STATIONS—Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson.
NORTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Alex. Murray.
SOUTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Preble.
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Commodore Edw. T. Nichols.
NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard.

FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.
NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Supt.
NAVAL ASTRONOMY, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral J. R. M. Mullany.

NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.
COMMANDANTS NAVY YARDS.
Commodore E. R. Colburn, Navy-yard, Mare Island.
Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, Boston, Mass.
Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, New York.
Commodore John C. Feibiger, Washington, D.C.
Commodore J. Blakely Creighton, Norfolk, Va.
Commodore Pelrice Crosby, League Island, Penn.
Commodore John Guest, Portsmouth, N. H.
Captain George E. Belknap, Pensacola, Fla.
Commodore D. McNeill Fairfax, New London.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Norfolk Navy-yard was visited on Saturday last by Rear Admiral J. C. Howell, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

THE *Powhatan* arrived at St. Pierre, Martinique, Feb. 19, from St. Kitts, and would proceed to Barbadoes on the 23d. All well on board.

PROF. J. R. SOLEY, of the Navy, has been ordered as assistant to Mr. Philbrick, superintendent of the Educational Department of the United States, at the Paris Exhibition.

THE relatives of those lost on board the *Huron*, who desire that bodies may be taken to any other place than to the Naval Cemetery, at Annapolis, Md., should make application at once to the Secretary of the Navy.

As Rear-Admiral Patterson was authorized by cable early in February to meet the *Monongahela* at Singapore, on the *Tennessee*, it is not unlikely that he transferred his flag at that port the middle or latter part of February.

THE steamboat *Shannon*, with 900 bales of cotton, collided with the monitor *Canonicus*, at New Orleans, Sunday morning last, and sunk in a few minutes. This is the second steamboat sunk by collision with her. The steamboat owners claim that the light displayed by the monitor is insufficient.

THE new steam sloop *Quinnebaug*, which has been so long at Neale and Levy's shipyard, Philadelphia, was removed from there on March 6 to the Navy-yard at League Island, where she will be fitted out as money becomes available. Much of the work on her will have to be done over, and workmen are now refastening her bolts.

RECRUITING for the Marine Corps is very brisk. Major Dawson, commanding marine barracks at League Island, enlisted twelve young and hearty men in one day last week. Applications to enter the Service sometimes number twenty-five daily, but only those who are well formed, and can read and write, are accepted.

COMMANDER WM. E. FITZHUGH reports the arrival of the *Monongahela* at Point de Galle, Jan. 23, last from Bombay, and expected to leave on the 28th for Penang and Singapore, and to reach the latter port by the middle of February. Health of all on board the ship good. The passage from Bombay was made chiefly under sail.

THE Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* says: The nomination of Commodore Nichols, commandant of the Navy-yard here, to be rear admiral, is a gracious act of the President, and deservedly honors one of the most just and esteemed gentlemen in the Service. If Brooklyn was the confirming power, that nomination would be unanimously concurred in, before night.

THE Wyoming and Portsmouth expect to leave New York on Saturday, March 16. The *Tallapoosa* was detained at New York on Tuesday last on account of the storm. She is on her way to Hampton Roads to meet the *Constellation* and tow her to New York. The *Constellation* has been selected to take goods for exhibition at Paris—the vessels already so engaged not being sufficient for the purpose.

ON the 8th inst., the British bark *Gypsy Queen* anchored in the harbor of Annapolis, and her captain came to the Naval Academy, alleging that his crew were in a state of mutiny, and asked assistance. A boat was at once sent to the vessel and order restored. A corporal's guard of marines was left to protect the property, and the collector of customs informed of the condition of affairs. The marines were withdrawn on the following morning, but restored during the same day at the request of the collector, who had no other force for the protection of the property for which he was responsible.

THE *Constitution*, which left Philadelphia on Feb.

38, was detained at the Delaware Breakwater by unfavorable weather until Monday, March 4, when westerly winds set in and she got a good start. During her detention, on March 1, a seaman named Simpson fell from aloft and was killed. This unfortunate fellow had been a straggler, and joined the ship only a few hours before she left League Island. The steam tug *Pilgrim* remained with the *Constitution* as tender until her departure, and returned to League Island next day. Simpson was buried at the Breakwater.

REAR-ADMIRAL T. H. PATTERSON, in a despatch to the Navy Department, states that while he was at Amoy he made some inquiries in regard to the exports of tea from that place, especially to the United States, and obtained through the kindness of Mr. J. J. Henderson, U. S. Consul, the following statistics: For the year ending 1877, 23,161,200 lbs. were exported, of which 18,664,266 lbs. were sent to the United States—only 600,000 lbs. of which went by an American vessel direct—the bark *Benefactor*. Nearly one-half of the quantity is Oolong tea, grown on the Island of Formosa. The average laying down cost in the United States is about 40 cents a pound.

The contract for removing the bodies of the unfortunate people of the *Huron*, buried on the North Carolina coast, to the Naval Cemetery at Annapolis, has been awarded to Augustus Burgdorff, of Washington. The removal is to be completed within thirty days. Lieut. Comdr. J. G. Green, who rendered such valuable service in burying the dead, is to superintend their removal and reinterment at Annapolis. The Secretary of the Navy has recently addressed most complimentary letters to Lieut. Comdr. Green, 1st Lieut. Harrington, U. S. M. C., Master Chas. A. Clark, and Asst. Surg. Geo. Arthur, in recognition of the faithful and efficient manner in which they discharged their duties on the North Carolina coast.

A GENERAL order has been issued from the headquarters of the Marine Corps, dated March 2, which directs that on and after April 1, 1878, all non-commissioned officers of marines who have not received warrants as such, will be examined for that purpose. The examination for corporals embraces reading, writing, the simple rules of arithmetic, familiarity with the duties of a corporal, ashore and afloat, and with the schools of the soldier and company in infantry tactics. For sergeants there is added a knowledge of keeping accounts, and making out muster rolls, together with the various duties of a sergeant, and the instructions for skirmishers. These examinations of non-commissioned officers are working great good in the Marine Corps.

The recommendations of the Board of Officers to Secretary Thompson for the improvement of the American Navy, are reported to contain the following: To finish five ironclads whose construction was suspended some years on account of want of funds; two in the shipyard of John Roach, one at the yard of Harlan and Hollinsworth, one at the yard of Messrs. Cramps, and the other in California. To finish the *New York*, at New York, as flagship; to rebuild the *Lancaster*, now at Portsmouth, N. H., also to be used as flagship; also to build one ram and to improve torpedo for harbor and coast defence and other purposes. The system of torpedo boats to which Admiral Porter has pinned his faith for offensive and defensive purposes is not generally approved, for the reason, they cost too much and are too easily destroyed. The common tug boat will answer the same purpose, and twenty of them can be built for the price paid for constructing the *Alarm*. It is desired to bring the torpedo as near perfection as possible.

OUR columns have hitherto contained notices of liberal donations to the Library of the U. S. Naval Academy, made, at different times, by Lieut.-Col. James H. Jones, U. S. Marine Corps. The number thus far presented by him exceeds a hundred volumes; there being among them various rare and valuable works. His latest donations comprises, among others, "The Seat of War in the East," by William Simpson, 2 series, folio, colored plates, London, 1855-6; "Journal of a Voyage in 1811 and 1812 to Madras and China," by James Wathen, illustrated with colored prints, from drawings by the author, London, 1814; C. Ball's "History of the Indian Mutiny," 2 vols., imp. 8vo., London, 1859; Dr. E. H. Nolan's "History of the British Empire in India and the East," 3 vols., imp. 8vo., London, 1858-60; also a copy of the 4th edition (1674) of that curious and interesting old work, "Glossographia," by Thomas Blount, of the Inner Temple, Esquire, the first edition of which was published in London in 1656.

A WASHINGTON despatch to the Boston *Sunday Herald*, says: "It is stated that the Naval Investigating Committee have caused the proper officers of the law to take proceedings against the parties in Portsmouth, N. H., who so falsely accused Naval Contractor Wilson of using red oak knees in the frigate *Ticonderoga*. It is held that it is as much the duty of the Government to punish false accusers of naval or other officers, as it is to punish such officers when derelict of duty or collusive with the contractors. It is believed, if the parties who accused Contractor Wilson are to be put on trial, that they will

show by whom the false charges were incited, and thus reveal to the public a plot by which a gang of contractors, in collusion with retired officers, were endeavoring to ruin the reputation of Contractor Wilson, in order that a pilant tool might have been appointed to his place in charge of construction and repair at Kittery Navy-yard. It will be remembered that in his testimony, last year, before the Naval Committee, Contractor Wilson exposed a steal of \$4,000 for alleged extra services in building the *Essex* by the order of the then Chief Naval Constructor Isaiah Hanscom. The recent false charges against Wilson were undoubtedly an attempt by friends of Hanscom to punish Wilson for his honesty and faithfulness to the Government."

THE New York *World's* Washington correspondent, March 11, says: Willis's Committee on the Expenditures of the Navy has nearly finished its labors at the Navy Department, and will soon hold its sessions at the Capitol. This committee has been looking into the contracts made by Robeson during the last year of his term, and especially into what are known as the "3d of March contracts." These amount to \$1,500,000, and the committee will report that as they were not made under the authority of law the Government is not bound by them. These are the contracts which Secretary Thompson suspended as soon as he came into office. It is found that there was trickery in the making of these contracts. They were not given to the lowest bidder, as the law requires. In fact no bids were advertised for, but some parties knew that such contracts were to be made and tried to put in bids, which were at the Department in some instances after the contracts had in fact been signed, the bidders being in ignorance of these facts. The committee has discovered that the apparent indebtedness of the Government according to the books of the Department is often much greater than the true indebtedness, this being one of the mysteries of the book-keeping during Robeson's régime. The committee will recommend that the claims for compensation under the very large timber purchases made by Robeson be paid at the true market value of the timber at the time of the purchase. The chairman thinks that the result of the investigation will be to lessen the apparent indebtedness by at least the sum of \$2,000,000.

THE Hawaiian *Gazette*, of Jan. 23, says: "A splendid entertainment was given on board the U. S. S. *Pensacola*, flagship of Rear Admiral Murray, now lying in the harbor, on last evening. The invitations were sent round on Monday morning, which gave ample time for invited guests to make full preparation for the event. The entertainment was gotten up in the best style, with everything in abundance that could be desired, to produce comfort, ease and delight. Indeed there was not anything lacking, that could in any manner contribute to the comfort of the guests. The exercises included dancing, which was indulged in by the young folks to their utmost bent. Rear Admiral Murray is entitled to the gratitude of our citizens for this delightful treat. We understand it is the intention of Rear Admiral Murray to give two entertainments each month on board the flagship during his stay in this port. The ship is a model of neatness, the admiral and his excellent lady, the soul of jollity and mirth, and the officers the most genial set of men that can be scared up anywhere. The men are happy and well cared for, and all goes 'merry as a marriage bell' on board the *Pensacola*. While we looked on the scene of mirth and good cheer that pervaded the assemblage on board the flagship last night, and noted the delight depicted in every eye, from the jolly rear admiral down to the humblest man on board, we could not help saying, who would not wish to be identified with such a ship and crew, under the care and command of such a man as Admiral Murray?"

If it be true, as we hear, that it has been decided to replace the two bladed screw of the *Plymouth*, now at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, by a four bladed propeller, it would seem advisable that the work be immediately done; it would strengthen the *Plymouth's* stern and give her greater speed. Indeed, the repairs to that vessel should be cared for at once. Her frame is in perfect condition, we understand, but the inner planking, a few beams, carlings and knees need repairing, and some need replacing. The standing and running rigging also needs a thorough overhauling, as the *Plymouth* has been over three years in commission, most of that time cruising in a damp tropical climate. Two extra coal bunkers should be added to make her a thorough cruising vessel. At present she does not carry sufficient coal. The *Canandaigua* at half steam power can average 7 knots and steam from 25 to 30 days, which makes her the most efficient vessel in the Service. Two more bunkers added to the *Plymouth*, of 50 tons each, would give her from 4 to 5 days extra steaming capacity, i. e. at half power, and make her a much more effective vessel than she is at present. Her limited beam requires a change of battery—breach-loaders—an improvement needed to vessels of little beam. In a conversation with an officer lately, serving on board the *Plymouth*, he expressed the opinion that she should not be sent to the West Indies during the spring and summer, as there was evidence that, notwithstanding her cleanliness and thorough order, the rotted material, which is difficult to reach for repairs, is impregnated with malaria which cannot be easily driven out by disinfectants and fumigation. Besides, it is stated at the Navy-yard, that if the *Plymouth* is repaired at this time she could be fitted for a

three years' cruise for less than \$30,000, but if compelled to go on a summer cruise without undergoing an overhauling, her repairs will cost \$60,000 on her return. It is said the *Plymouth* has been ordered to return to Puerto Plata, San Domingo. An officer asserts that Captain Barrett, when in command of the *Plymouth*, wrote to the admiral commanding the North Atlantic Station, that Puerto Plata was a very dangerous anchorage, and not a proper place to send a vessel of the *Plymouth's* length. There is no swinging room for such a vessel, and a parting of a hawser would drive her on the rocks. Since the *Plymouth* left that port in January last, three vessels have been lost at the anchorage.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

ORDERED.

MARCH 7.—Chief Engineer Edward Farmer, to temporary duty in charge of stores at the Navy-yard, Boston.

Passed Assistant Engineer T. J. W. Cooper, to the *Plymouth*, at Norfolk, Va.

Assistant Engineer Stacy Potts and A. B. Willets, to the Adams, at Panama, per steamer of the 12th March from New York.

MARCH 8.—Passed Assistant Engineer Warner B. Bayley, to the Monocacy, Asiatic Station, per steamer of April 1 from San Francisco, Cal.

MARCH 9.—Captain James A. Greer, to command the Constellation.

Lieutenant-Commander R. P. Leary, to the Constellation as executive on the 12th March.

Lieutenants Wm. B. Newman, Samuel F. Clarkson, Edward A. Field, Master L. L. Reamey, Surgeon E. C. Ver Meulen, Assistant Surgeon Wm. H. Bush, Paymaster Danforth P. Wight, Carpenter C. F. Humphreys and Sailmaker Truman B. White, to the Constellation.

Lieutenant Frank Courtis, to the Navy-yard, Washington, for instruction in ordnance.

Master T. G. C. Salter, to duty on the Coast Survey.

Passed Assistant Engineer Isaac R. McNary, to duty in connection with the Examining Board of which Vice-Admiral Rowan is president.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Henry G. Colby, to temporary duty as inspector of provisions, etc., at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

MARCH 11.—Ensign Frank F. Fletcher, Midshipman Harry M. Hodges, and Gunner T. Bascom Watkins, to the Constellation, at New York, on the 19th March.

Midshipmen Wm. B. Caperton and Fredk. W. Coffin, to the Adams, at Panama, per steamer of 30th March from New York.

MARCH 12.—Lieutenant-Commander William S. Dana, to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Cadet Midshipman Philip V. Lansdale, to the Constellation on the 19th March.

MARCH 13.—Ensign Nathaniel R. Usher, to the Constellation on the 19th March.

DETACHED.

MARCH 7.—Chief Engineer Philip Inch, from the Adams, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Chief Engineer E. J. Whitaker, from temporary duty at New York, and ordered to the Adams, at Panama, per steamer of the 19th March from New York.

Chief Engineer R. M. Bartleman, from duty at the Navy-yard, Boston, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Engineer Henry Herwig, from the *Plymouth*, and placed on waiting orders.

Cadet Engineers W. L. Cathcart, Charles C. Kleckner and Wm. B. Boggs, from the Adams, at Panama, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

MARCH 8.—Midshipman Charles A. Gove, from the Portsmouth, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Engineer J. P. S. Lawrence, from the Monocacy, Asiatic Station, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

MARCH 9.—Lieutenant Kossuth Niles, from the Michigan, and ordered to the Constellation.

Lieutenant E. S. Prime, from the receiving ship Independence, and ordered to the Coast Survey steamer *McArthur*.

Pay Director John S. Cunningham, from duty as purchasing paymaster at San Francisco, Cal., and ordered to proceed home and settle accounts.

Pay Director James Fulton, from duty as inspector of provisions, etc., at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to relieve Pay Director Cunningham of his duties as purchasing paymaster at San Francisco, Cal.

Boatswain James Nash, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the Constellation.

MARCH 11.—Lieutenant A. B. H. Lillie, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the Constellation.

Ensign John F. Parker, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the Constellation on the 19th March.

Ensign Wm. Winder, from the Colorado on the arrival of the Constellation, at New York, and ordered to duty on board that vessel.

Ensign Chas. E. Fox, from the Adams, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

MARCH 13.—Professor James R. Soley, from the Naval Academy on the 10th April, and placed on duty at Paris, France, as an assistant to John D. Philbrick, Esq., Superintendent of the Educational Department of the U. S. Exhibition at that place, with special reference to studying the educational system of foreign navies. On the close of the Exhibition he will return to the United States and resume his duties at the Naval Academy.

Master James W. Graydon, from the Naval Observatory, and ordered to duty at the Nautical Almanac Office.

Carpenter Thomas McGlone, from the training ship Minnesota, and ordered to the Portsmouth.

DELAY DEPARTURE.

Chief Engineer E. J. Whitaker has been authorized to delay his departure to join the Adams until the sailing of the steamer of the 30th March.

NOMINATED.

Pay Director George F. Cutter to be Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, with the relative rank of Commodore, from November 18, 1877.

Naval Constructor John W. Esby to be Chief of the Bureau of Construction, with the relative rank of Commodore, from April 28, 1877.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Theodore S. Thompson to be a Paymaster in the Navy from January 25, 1878.

Passed Assistant Paymaster William J. Thomson to be a Paymaster in the Navy from February 16, 1878.

Assistant Paymaster George A. Deering to be a Passed Assistant Paymaster in the Navy from January 25, 1878.

Assistant Paymaster Wm. C. McGowan to be a Passed Assistant Paymaster in the Navy from February 16, 1878.

COMMISSIONED.

James Monroe Murray, of Philadelphia, an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy from December 29, 1877.

Assistant Paymaster Wm. W. Barry to be a Passed Assistant Paymaster in the Navy from April 12, 1877.

Assistant Paymaster John W. Jordan to be a Passed Assistant Paymaster in the Navy from September 27, 1877.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Lieutenant T. C. McLean has been extended six months.

APPOINTED.

Alonso C. Burroughs, of Portsmouth, Va., and Josiah E. Keen, of Salisbury, Mass., Acting Carpenters in the Navy from March 9, 1878.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General for the week ending March 12, 1878:

William Meade, beneficiary, February 23, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

HOWES & COMPANY,
Army & Navy Bankers, 6 Wall st., N. Y.,
 solicit the patronage of Officers.
L. T. HOWES, F. A. HOWES,
 LATE OF U. S. ARMY. LATE OF U. S. NAVY.

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 Sailing from Pier foot of Canal street, North River.
 FOR SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHUS OF PANAMA.
 Steamship COLON Tuesday, March 19.
 Connecting for Central and South America.
 FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
 Steamship CITY OF PEKING Monday, April 1.
 Steamship CITY OF TOKIO Wednesday, May 1.
 FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO SANDWICH ISLANDS
 AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND:
 Steamship CITY OF NEW YORK Monday, March 18.
 For freight and passage apply at Company's Office,
 6 Bowling Green, New York.

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 At Mount de Chantal, near Wheeling, W. Va.
 Board and Tuition in the entire English and French Course,
 Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending, Lights and
 Fuel, Stationery and Doctor's Fees, per annum..... \$300
 Piano Lessons, per annum..... 48
 Even more favorable terms may be made, where two or more
 sisters simultaneously attend the school. For further particulars,
 apply for the Prospectus of the Academy.

REFERENCES BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.
 General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.;
 Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; General
 Geo. Sykes, U. S. Army; Brig.-Gen. I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army,
 Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army;
 Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral
 Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S.
 Army.

KEEP'S SHIRTS.

KEEP'S Patent Partly-made Dress Shirts, best quality, only
 plain seams to finish, 6 for \$7, delivered free.
 KEEP'S Custom Shirts to measure, best quality, 6 for \$9,
 delivered free. No obligation to take any shirts ordered unless
 perfectly satisfactory.

KEEP'S UNDERWEAR.
 Red Flannel Undershirts and Drawers, best quality, \$1.50
 each. White Flannel Undershirts, best quality, \$1.50 each.
 Canton Flannel Drawers and Vests, extra heavy, 75c. each.

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 Best Gingham, patent protected ribs, \$1 each.
 Best Silk, paragon frames, \$5 each.
 Circulars and samples mailed free on application.
 Shirts only, delivered free.

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 sale on \$3 monthly installments. Kenilworth is situated on
 the Delaware River, directly opposite the upper portion of Phila-
 delphia, and is within short driving distance of another city and
 of five towns. Direct communication by Camden and Amboy R.
 R. with Philadelphia and New York. The attractions of Kenil-
 worth in location, economy, and accessibility are superior to
 those of any other new town near Philadelphia. Particulars,
 with photograph showing view of Philadelphia and Delaware
 River from Kenilworth, sent on application.

GIFFORD J. MAXWELL,
 306 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
 Philadelphia, Pa.

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Geo. B. ROBERTS,
 First Vice-President Pennsylvania R. R.
 ANTHONY G. COFFIN,
 President North American Ins. Co.

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West-bound, they leave Chicago daily, except Sunday, (and on
 every third Sunday,) from the Wells Street Depot, at 10.30 A.M.
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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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NATIONAL MILITARY FORCES.

SO far as the various militia schemes in Congress
 look to a better military training of the nation,
 they deserve consideration, as seeking to carry out
 ideas cherished by the founders of the republic. Gen.
 Knox, Secretary of War under WASHINGTON, was
 enthusiastically devoted to the project of a national
 militia, and drew up a plan for this purpose, which
 WASHINGTON, after suggesting sundry amendments
 that Knox accepted, submitted to Congress. But
 the national militia system essayed by the early legis-
 lators proved, as we all know, a total failure. It
 sought to transfer to our republic the principle of the
 little Helvetic commonwealth—"every Swiss a sol-
 dier." This was a noble idea, but, as will at once be
 apparent, an idea whose practicability could only be
 tested by experience.

Why, then, was it, that the plan of a national
 militia, originating in the War Department, and sup-
 ported by the hearty convictions of the founders of
 the republic, turned out a dead failure? There are
 two adequate reasons, and a consideration of them
 may be of practical guidance to legislation in our
 day. In the first place, Gen. Knox was forced to
 base his system on theories of what ought to exist,
 instead of on experience as to what would exist. His
 plan for a national militia was prefaced by a formal
 essay on the principles of republican government and
 its relation to popular liberty. Through it all we
 find the assumption that a national militia would be
 supported by "the habits and manners" of the new
 republic. Robustness of body and love of country
 were looked for as necessary outcomes of the system.
 Amongst the general principles laid down by Knox
 we find these: that "every man of the proper age
 and ability of body is firmly bound by the social
 compact to perform personally his proportion of mili-
 tary duty for the defence of the State;" and that
 "all men of the legal, military age should be armed,
 enrolled, and held responsible for different degrees
 of military service." Gen. Knox wound up his plan
 by affirming that "those who in youth decline or
 refuse to subject themselves to the course of military
 education established by the laws, should be con-
 sidered as unworthy of public trusts or public honors,
 and be excluded therefrom accordingly." The grand
 mistake in this theory was its assumption of a popu-
 lar demand that service in the national militia should
 be made universal and compulsory. Instead of its
 being the "genius" of our free institutions to have
 every able-bodied man from 18 to 45 serve in the mili-
 tia, experience shows that our "genius" has been
 rather to suffer people in general to go about their
 ordinary business without governmental interference,
 and to rely on purely volunteer State militia, and
 upon a small but effective body of professional sol-

diery, for ordinary military service. When a great
 war comes, we see an uprising of the people for en-
 rolment as volunteers, nor is there any difficulty in
 raising a million of volunteer soldiery, when the
 cause of war (and the temptation of a sufficient
 bounty) can appeal to the hearts and consciences of the
 people.

That, then, was the first grand mistake, on which
 the old national militia rested. The second was the
 equally great mistake of presupposing that there was
 danger to popular liberty in a standing Army. The
 difference between a small standing army in a great
 nation—say of 40,000, among 40,000,000 people—and
 a great standing army in a small nation, was not
 closely enough considered. The founders of the
 republic had just emerged from a long contest, in
 which a foreign standing army had been employed to
 try to crush them. They had no experience, like ours,
 of a small standing Army in a great republic; and
 their general ideas of a standing Army were colored
 and biased by a peculiar experience. Hence we find
 Gen. Knox gravely laying down as an axiom that
 "it is the introduction and diffusion of vice and cor-
 ruption of manners into the mass of people that ren-
 ders a standing Army necessary," and suggesting
 that a standing Army possesses "too fierce an aspect,
 being hostile to the principles of liberty." What he
 was arguing about as a matter of theory, we know
 about as a matter of experience; and we know that
 he was wrong. Having observed standing armies used
 by princes and ministers for their private ambitions
 and revenge, Knox and others, reasoning in the same
 way, were hardly to be blamed for their hasty and
 erroneous conclusions; but they were none the less
 hasty and erroneous.

It was simply the teaching of experience that over-
 threw these errors. The law that Knox desired for
 enrolling all able bodied men between 18 and 45 was
 made, and still stands upon the statute book, but it
 has proved a dead letter enactment. Our people
 have found that the case of little Switzerland, sur-
 rounded on all sides by powerful and greedy monar-
 chies, was quite different from that of the United
 States, isolated by two broad oceans from the Old
 World, and the undisputed arbiter of the New.
 Seeing their geographical guarantee of security from
 invasion, our citizens could not be forced to adopt
 the national militia plan in peace time, nor was
 there any probable danger of the country that ap-
 pealed to their patriotism to adopt it. They found,
 moreover, that their little body of professional sol-
 diery could not only guard their frontiers, but could
 be relied on to stand by the liberties of the country
 —the Army has proved, as we all know, the con-
 servator of law and liberty, of property and life, in-
 stead of the destroyer of them.

But while the founders of the republic desired a
 national militia, they took good care to found a
 small standing Army as well; and this they steadily
 increased, as the country increased in population and
 wealth. After some years, the old arguments against
 standing armies quietly vanished under the teach-
 ings of experience. Their plan was, as ours should
 be, to let the little Army increase proportionally with
 the growth of the country and its needs, while be-
 ing always as small, in proportion to the population
 —less than 1 in 1,600 now—as to be wholly under
 popular control. No man in his senses ever regards
 the Army as a menace to liberty, but millions look to
 it as the strong arm of the Government.

While we should be glad to see some plan by
 which the nation could receive a larger degree of
 military training, we do not imagine that ninety
 years of experience regarding the functions of the
 Army and the militia can go for nought. That the
 cost of uniforming, arming, equipping, training, and
 paying an effective national militia would make it
 far costlier than any number of regular troops whom
 it could replace, cannot be a matter of doubt; and
 the taking of men from their employments for such a
 purpose would produce great indignation. We
 should have to get a larger regular Army than now
 to enforce a compulsory militia system, which—so
 greatly have ideas changed—would be denounced as
 an attempt to introduce the devices of European
 military despotism into our free and powerful re-
 public. In short, the project of introducing a more
 general military training among the people, and of
 so organizing and drilling them that they can be
 quickly made use of in time of need, is a good one.

But the very basis of this project is a strong regular Army; and for Congress to sanction the scheme without furnishing the means of putting it in execution would be child's play.

ARMY AND NAVY PAY.

THE popular opinion, founded on loose impressions, is that the pay of the officers of the Army and Navy is not only actually but relatively several times greater than half a century ago, under "the fathers." To throw needed light on this subject in the most concentrated way, we will compare (omitting cents) the pay rolls of officers of the Army at several periods in our history with those now subsisting, as follows:

	1815.	1835.	1855.	1845.	1875.
Major General.....	\$3,896	\$5,910	\$5,358	\$6,006	\$7,500
Brigadier General.....	3,956	3,966	4,002	4,038	5,500
Colonel (Cavalry).....	2,324	2,046	2,394	2,394	3,500
Colonel (Infantry).....	2,048	2,046	2,070	2,094	3,500
Lieut.-Colonel (Cavalry)...	1,810	1,097	2,045	2,045	3,000
Lieut.-Colonel (Infantry)...	1,534	1,097	1,721	1,745	3,000
Major (Cavalry).....	1,558	1,504	1,792	1,792	2,500
Major (Infantry).....	1,414	1,504	1,522	1,532	2,500
Captain (Cavalry).....	1,270	861	1,378	1,378	2,000
Captain (Infantry).....	863	861	946	958	1,800
First Lieut. (Cavalry).....	736	741	877	1,082	1,600
First Lieut. (Infantry).....	576	741	826	838	1,500
Second Lieut. (Cavalry).....	736	681	877	1,082	1,500
Second Lieut. (Infantry)...	516	681	760	778	1,400

For the sake of simplicity we have omitted the pay of chaplains, adjutants and some extra pay for aides, as the fluctuations in their case have followed the general rule. We have also begun the list with the Major General, as there was no higher grade between 1815 and 1845. Between 1845 and 1875 the pay was increased by degrees; but it is only necessary to cite the earlier periods. From 1785 to 1865, inclusive, the pay of officers included not only the pay proper, but servants' pay and clothing, and commutation of subsistence and forage, whereas in 1870 all these items were consolidated into a fixed salary.

We might easily go into an analogous comparison, with like results, of the Navy pay, which has a principle of assimilation with that of the Army; but for the present the foregoing table will be sufficient to illustrate our point.

Now, let any candid reader compare the pay of 1815 with that of 1875, and, remembering the enormous difference in the prices of most things then, as compared with now, say whether the officers of 1815 or of 1835 were not as well off, in point of pay, as those of 1875. Let him especially compare the list of 1845 with that of to-day, and, remembering the same difference in prices, and the simplicity of living then, say whether the officer could not actually save out of his salary then, where he can save nothing to-day. And yet those were the days of "the fathers," who are held, and rightly, to have had juster views of the Army than our own. Finally, compare in severity of service the officers of 1835, for example, with those of 1875, most of whose higher grades are filled with men who fought through the great civil war.

It will be observed that during the past thirty years the gross disproportion that formerly existed between the pay of company and that of field officers was cured by bringing the former up to a proper equalization. The reason is manifest to all who observe how much of the hard work and dangerous work of campaigning falls upon company officers; and it will be further apparent on reflecting how often, with the great subdivision required where so many posts have to be guarded, and an infinitude of duties performed, by a small Army, company officers often are commandants of garrisons, or are intrusted with services that might otherwise devolve upon field officers. But in addition to this, the proposition for a decrease in the pay of these officers is ill-timed, in view of the fact that reductions and consolidations of the Army in late years have so diminished the outlets for promotion, that now among captains and first lieutenants are found officers well along in life, and entitled to consideration in the matter of pay. Many are married and have families; and to reduce the pay on which they have had reason to count would be unjust. We speak particularly of these cases simply because they present the only marked instance of much increase of percentage over the old times of 1845.

Finally, we call attention to the fact that two years ago, the House attempted a reduction in the pay rate of 1875. In the report submitted by the House Committee on Military Affairs at that time, occurred these words: "The pay proper of the colonel,

lieutenant-colonel, major, captain, and first lieutenant, is not changed. These are the hard-working officers of the Army, many of them having been general officers in the war; men who led their commands in action, whose long and faithful service entitles them to the highest consideration, whose pay proper is not too large, and, in the opinion of the committee, should not be reduced." The chairman of that committee, then, as now, was Mr. BANNING, and it was Mr. BANNING personally who made the report from which we have just quoted. Yet Mr. BANNING has now presented a bill which reduces the pay of colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, and first lieutenants. We are entitled to quote Mr. BANNING against himself, and to commend to him, on this point, his better inspirations of two years ago.

Can it be doubted that any project to further reduce the pay of officers would be the wanton exercise of arbitrary Congressional power, without reason or justice to stand upon?

THE AMENDED BANNING BILL.

ON Wednesday of last week, "Mr. BANNING, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, with amendments, his bill (H.R.No. 2865) 'to reorganize the Army of the U. S., to consolidate certain of its Staff departments, to reduce the cost of its support, and for other purposes,' which was ordered to be printed and recommended, so as not to be brought back by a motion to reconsider." The first six sections of the bill, reducing the Army to 20,000, with six cavalry, three artillery and 15 infantry regiments, remain unchanged, as published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 9, page 421, except that the number of corporals in a company is increased from four to eight, and the maximum increase of a company allowed, "at the discretion of the President," is changed from 150 to 125. Sections seven to seventeen inclusive, reorganizing the Staff departments, remain as in the original bill, except in section 9, striking out the allowance to Judge-Advocates of a year's pay and allowances "for each and every term of ten years' service or fractional part of such term," and limiting them to one year's pay and allowances, and striking out the proviso "that the President may, in his discretion, retain one of said officers in the Service and appoint him to the grade of Judge-Advocate of the Army, provided for in section 10 of this act." Section 13 is also changed to provide that the officers of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments assigned to the new Department of Supplies, "when so assigned shall retain the present relative rank held by them in their respective grades." The original bill provided that "such officers when so assigned shall take rank according to their respective dates of commission." In section 18, the date previous to which officers must apply for their discharge is made January, 1879, and it is

Provided, That any officer so discharged who shall have served 15 years continuously in the Army shall receive 2 years' pay and allowances, in addition to what may be due him, at the date of his discharge; if he shall have served 20 years continuously he shall receive 3 years' extra pay and allowances; if he shall have served 25 years continuously, he shall receive 4 years' extra pay and allowances; if he shall have served 30 years continuously, he shall receive 5 years' extra pay and allowances: *Provided*, That in the case of any officer disabled in the line of his duty, the President may, in his discretion, in lieu of the discharge with pay and allowances, as prescribed in this section, place such officer upon the retired list in the grade held at the date of such transfer.

The original proviso was:

That any such officer so discharged who shall have served 15 years continuously in the Army shall receive 2 years' pay and allowances, in addition to what may be due him, at the date of his discharge; if he shall have served 20 years continuously, he shall receive 2 years' extra pay and allowances; if he shall have served 25 years continuously, he shall receive 3 years' extra pay and allowances; if he shall have served 30 years continuously, he shall receive 4 years' extra pay and allowances, or he may, in the discretion of the President, be placed upon the retired list.

There is no change in the following sections: Section 19, providing for the mustering out, with one year's pay and allowances, of officers reported unfit for duty; sections 21 and 22, reducing the major-generals to one (general-in-chief) and the brigadiers to three; section 23, concerning A. D. C.'s, and section 24, providing for examinations preliminary to promotion. In section 20, for the transfer of officers to the supernumerary list, 75 are authorized to be retained, provided the management (not Bureau, as it was in the original), of Indian affairs, is transferred to the War Department. These two sections which follow are stricken out altogether:

Sec. 25. That promotion of commissioned officers shall be lineal through all the grades up to and including the grade of colonel in cavalry, artillery, and infantry of the Army, and not

by regiments: *Provided*, That in case of a voluntary transfer of an officer from one arm of the Service to another to a position below his lineal rank, he shall thereafter be entitled to such promotion, and such only, as pertains to the position thus accepted by him.

Sec. 26. That the subalterns of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, promoted from 2d lieuts. to 1st lieuts. and from 1st lieuts. to captains, during each half year, shall be assigned, by the Secretary of War, on or before the next succeeding first day of January and July of each year, to such vacancies as may have occurred in the grades to which they shall have been promoted, in their arms of the Service, during that period, and in such manner as shall incur least expense for transportation: *Provided*, That each and every officer so assigned shall retain the rank to which he is entitled under the provisions of section 25 of this act.

Sections 27-32, inclusive (in the new bill 25-30), remain unchanged. They provide for the publication of officers' lineal rank in the register, limit the appointments of 2d lieutenants to graduates and non-commissioned officers; require officers to serve five years in the line before transfer to staff duty which is limited to four years; fix headquarters at Washington and limit details for college duty to the retired list. Section 33 (new bill 31), is changed as follows:

Sec. 31. When an officer has served 45 years as a commissioned officer, or has served as an enlisted man and commissioned officer in the aggregate 45 years, or has attained the age of 62 years, he shall be placed on the retired list.

It will be observed that this proviso has been stricken out:

Provided, That no officer who has received, by name, a vote of thanks of Congress for distinguished service shall be so retired before he has served 55 years as a commissioned officer.

The sections which follow remain unchanged, viz.:

34, abolishing laundresses; 35, establishing geographical recruiting districts; 36, abolishing the grade of company wagoner; 37, abolishing extra lieutenants; 39, authorizing the making of regulations, in accordance with the principle that chiefs of bureaus to the War Department shall be chiefs of staff to the general-in-chief. Section 38 is changed as follows:

Section 38 (numbered 36 in new bill). That hereafter, in time of peace, all military headquarters shall be at points where the United States have established posts; and the offices of such headquarters shall be located in buildings now owned by the Government. In no case shall special rents be paid or allowed for such headquarters.

The most radical and important amendments consist in striking out altogether the following sections of the original bill:

Sec. 40. Hereafter no appointment shall be made to the grade of professor in the Military Academy, but all vacancies which may occur in that grade shall be filled by the assignment of officers of the Army.

Sec. 41. That the troops herein provided for, and all others authorized by existing law, including all officers of every grade and in every department of the Army, shall be retained in the Service of the United States so long as Congress shall provide for their support, by specific appropriations therefor, and no longer; and if Congress shall refuse or neglect to make the necessary appropriations for that purpose at or before the expiration of the last preceding fiscal year for which such appropriations have been made, such refusal or neglect shall be deemed equivalent to an express act for the abolition of the military establishment, and the Army shall forthwith be disbanded.

The final section, which in this new bill becomes section 38, remains unchanged. It repeals sections 1104 and 1108 R. S., providing for color regiments; section 1218 R. S., prohibiting the appointment of ex-Confederates, and section 1258, limiting the retired list to three hundred.

In anticipation of the amendments to this bill in the Military Committee, Messrs. BANNING and BRAGG, *par nobile fratrum*, took care to see that a bill was introduced (H. R. 3262) providing by a separate enactment for disbanding the Army in case Congress should neglect or fail to make an appropriation for it.

A CAUCUS of Democratic Congressmen was called, March 13th, to secure unanimity of action concerning Army reorganization, but according to the correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, there is no likelihood of securing unanimity of action on the Banning bill. "But very few members thought enough of the subject to attend the caucus, and those who were present say there was nothing but discord and wrangling over the bill. It will, therefore, have to meet its fate when it comes before the House."

IN Eastern affairs, the week has been taken up with talk about the Congress, whose date, even, is not yet fixed. Out of numberless rumors, the only ones that seem to us worth noting are that England has insisted on having all the points of the treaty of San Stefano presented to the Congress for discussion, and has also suggested that Greece be invited to send a representative; and that Russia has agreed to the latter point, and is favorably considering the former.

The only hostilities of the week have occurred in England's favorite fighting ground for Eastern questions, Hyde Park, where the war people argued down the peace people with clubs, last Sunday, and cudgelled Bradlaugh, who fled in a cab. Flushed with victory the mob marched off to cheer for Beaconsfield and Musurus Pasha, insulted and hustled the Prince of Teck, whom they chanced to encounter, and, with true British confusion about foreigners, mistook for Count

Schouvaloff, and groaned Gladstone, who, with his wife, happened to be going to church, and had to take refuge in a house of a friend. This time, however, they cautiously spared Mr. Gladstone's window-glass. Such treatment must seem hard to the whilom "people's William," but Mr. Gladstone may console himself by remembering that Palmerston himself once incurred the odium of a London mob. For the rest, as we have said of a previous affair of this sort, it is fighting Russia at too long range to frighten either Prince Gortschakoff or Grand Duke Nicholas.

SPEAKING OF THE Army Pay Bill, the St. Paul, Minn., Pioneer Press says: "We do not believe that the bill, nor any bill approaching it in meanness and vindictiveness, can become a law. The Congress of the United States cannot be brought to so dishonor the country, as to seek to impoverish a class of public servants, whose integrity and faithfulness to duty have long been the pride of the nation, and whose compensation, taking into consideration the expenses necessarily imposed upon them, is now too small."

IN the case against Brig-General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., tried at Washington, on the 11th of March, the jury, under instructions from the Court, rendered a verdict for the defendant. The action was to recover \$130,464.60 due on a settlement of his accounts as Freedman's Commissioner. The defence was that the subject matter of this case had been the subject of inquiry by the Army, and he was exculpated; that the funds in question were in the hands of G. W. Balloch, a detailed officer, and defendant was not responsible.

THE cable despatches note the promotion of an English sailor in Turkish service, Capt. Manthorpe, to be second in command of the fleet in Cretan waters. We presume that this advancement of Manthorpe Bey must have been immediately due to his success in transporting Suleiman Pacha's army from the point on the Aegean coast reached by it after the retreat from Philippopolis, to its present position. This feat has struck us as a very creditable bit of English energy and seamanship.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the freest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

WHY THE CAVALRY DESERT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In a late issue of the JOURNAL, commenting on certain statistics relating to the Army, recently published, you make use of the following language: "Let cavalry officers explain, for instance, how it is that the number of desertions in that arm of the Service is so much greater than in any other?" The writer is of the opinion that it does not require any deep study on the subject to give a full and satisfactory explanation as to most of the causes, if not all, that make the number of desertions from the cavalry greater than from any other branch of the Service.

The cavalry man is the hardest worked soldier in the Service, as a rule, and in certain sections of the country, like Texas for instance, there is little or no rest for him. Summer or winter he is invariably on the go, while three-fourths of the time he sees his infantry brother in arms at the same post have what he (the cavalry man) thinks an easy time.

The cavalry man has to do his regular guard and fatigue duty in garrison the same as the infantry man, and in addition has to go to stables for an hour each morning and evening, and work hard while he is there. The cavalry man has a carbine, six shooter, sabre and scabbard, and four belts and straps of his personal equipment to brighten and polish, and in addition has a saddle, bridle, and horse equipments generally to clean and keep in order—quite a job when added to the daily work on his horse; while the infantry man has his rifle, bayonet and a belt or two only to take care of. In this particular, a cavalry soldier has four to five times the amount of work to do that the infantry man has, admitting that the post duty guard and fatigue are equal; but the cavalry man does not get a dime per month more pay than the infantry man.

When the man enlists for cavalry service he does not know all this; but when he joins a company and finds it out by practical experience, he ponders on it, gets disgusted and takes French leave, i. e. deserts.

The writer has seen more than one letter sent back by cavalry deserters, who stated that they had no fault to find, or complaint to make of their officers or company, but that they had gotten so disgusted with the everlasting work in the cavalry they had concluded to quit.

Another fruitful cause of desertion, is, that men who enlist to be soldiers are nine-tenths of the time while in garrison at many posts nothing but laborers. There is nothing on record to prove that working in saw mills, chopping saw logs and picket posts in the woods, or mixing the mud, moulding and burning of brick, delving in a quarry to get out rock to build with, and a hundred other things of the same nature, ever tended to foster and encourage a military spirit among men.

When a man has worked hard all day in a stone

quarry, a saw mill, or a brick yard, from six o'clock A.M. until five o'clock P.M., he does not feel much like fixing up and turning out to a full dress parade at six o'clock P.M. Then, again, it is heap-work-all-week, and soldier in full dress on Sunday (supposed to be a day of rest). The Sunday morning inspection is, in very many instances, turned into a two hours' battalion drill in full uniform mounted, which is entirely wrong. The performance of any duty in a post on Sundays, except guard and stables, ought to be strictly prohibited by law. These are some of the causes of desertion.

There is no intention on the part of the writer to reflect in the slightest degree on the infantry arm of the Service; they do their duty fully as well as the cavalry, but from the nature of the Service their opportunities for a quiet, comfortable time in garrison, are far greater than the cavalry has. Say what we will, money is the grand lever that moves the world, and as the cavalry soldier has more work he ought to have more pay, and it is the opinion of more than the writer, that a little more pay to the cavalry soldier would materially lessen the number of deserters from that arm of the Service.

There is not an officer in the Service who knows anything of it, from the General of the Army down to the junior of last year's appointees, but will admit that the cavalry is the hardest worked arm of the Service; there is actually and practically no time of peace for the cavalry; they are anever moving, ever patrolling police force, like the frontier police of Canada, only more so. If such is the fact with ten regiments, what would it be if Mr. Banning's bill should unfortunately become a law, and reduce it to six regiments?

In Texas, the Indian Territory, New Mexico, and Arizona, there is positively no rest for the cavalry man, either officer or soldier. It is one everlasting go from January 1 to December 31, in each and every year (and the work is no holiday soldiering by any means), caused by an insufficiency of cavalry, it being a notorious fact that the mounted force of the United States Army is inadequate as a police force, and that there is more work required of it than its numbers will justify; hence is it not a logical deduction that if we have so many desertions from the cavalry now, on account of hard work with ten regiments, will not the desertions about double if the regiments are reduced to six?

CAVALRY MAN.

GENERAL TOWNSEND AND THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In your edition of last week, under the heading "Congress," I read the following extract from a letter written by Gen. E. D. Townsend of the Army: "The examinations to which civilian applicants for commissions are subjected, are about equal in scope to those which candidates for admission to West Point have to pass to enable them to enter the Academy. In other words, civilian applicants are only required to exhibit the same qualifications to enter the Army as commissioned officers, which the graduates of West Point exhibit before they enter upon a four years' hard course of study which entitles them to a commission." I am sorry that Gen. Townsend's entire letter was not published, for I should like to know the occasion of this comparison, and what Gen. Townsend has to say concerning a system so disjointed, and for which he is as responsible as any one.

Since Gen. Scott (who was a "citizen applicant") relinquished command of the Army, and Worth, Wool, Taylor, Sumner and Kearney passed away, the control of the Army has been turned over to graduates of the Military Academy, and if it be fair to judge the tree by its fruits, it is safe to say, that with a few noted exceptions, there are no professional men in this country whose abilities and general culture are more overrated than the so called "graduates of West Point." The Army makes no progress, and in some respects has retrograded, and as a military organization it stands to-day an expensive, cumbersome, inexpansive monstrosity, in which adjutant-generals, engineers, ordnance officers, quartermasters, commissaries, paymasters, medical officers, and even chaplains and storekeepers call themselves "staff officers." But this need occasion no surprise, since West Point sets the fashion to the Army and, as is often the case, has fallen into a learned ignorance, by substituting a word not well understood, but become familiar, for the thing itself. That officers commissioned from civil life are subjected to no greater tests than they are, is an insult to the intelligence of the country and a public misfortune which civil appointees appreciate as fully as Gen. Townsend; but that he should have compared their requirements with that of mere cadets appointed to the Military Academy signifies nothing, unless it be a vain wish to commend as far as possible the already exaggerated attainments of his brother alumni, and to discourage and disparage citizen appointments by an insinuating slander—

"Whose whisper o'er the world's diameter,
As level as the cannon to his blank,
Transports his poisoned shot."

In thus lending the weight of his authority to unfavorable discrimination instead of suggesting some plan, which, enacted by Congress, would cover the necessities of the Army, and bring about uniformity in regard to the tests of appointees, Gen. Townsend has publicly verified an oft repeated assertion that he is a man of restricted views as well as a partisan. There has been no difficulty in providing highly educated

* We published all of Gen. Townsend's letter except the introductory sentence, as follows: "SIR: Referring to our conversation in regard to civilian appointments to the Army, I respectfully inform you that civilians undergo an examination before receiving appointments, unless specially exempted by the President's order. These examinations are," etc. We publish this criticism upon Gen. Townsend's letter because it comes to us from an officer, not a graduate of the Military Academy, whose character and attainments entitle him to be heard.—ED. JOUR.

officers from civil life for the ordnance and medical services, and if Gen. Townsend knows anything, he knows that from a population of 40 millions of people a sufficient number of such officers can be had every year to fill all vacancies without respect to West Point.

Our schools and colleges supply us with the material which makes eminent lawyers, scholars, physicians, surgeons, engineers, and divines, and they can fully meet the military demands of the country under any system bearing the slightest analogy to that by which gentlemen are educated for the other professions. Our young men enter them from schools in which they receive technical instruction alone, and the general education to which so much time is devoted at West Point forms no part of their curriculum. The reason for this is that the civil professions are entered from choice, and he who enters a professional school is presumed to be sufficiently well grounded in both literature and the natural sciences to comprehend a course of professional study. But Gen. Townsend is not unlike other men who, instead of controlling their ideas and bringing them into useful operation, allows their ideas to govern them, and for all the good he can accomplish, while so constituted, he might as well be blowing soap bubbles. He has said in effect, "I believe so," and is determined to make out it is so because he has said it, and this principle seems to underlie a majority of the decisions of his office. But, after all, he is not so much to blame, for like most men his sincerity in his belief consists in believing what he has been taught, and it is a fundamental rule of West Point training (which happily some of its graduates, among other things, make haste to forget), that every officer who "has not been stamped with the patent of nobility," as Gen. Butler aptly puts it, "deserves to be sneered at as a civilian."

"'Tis perseverance, good my lord,
Keeps honor bright;"

and if a young gentleman enters the Army from civil life under the existing limited conditions, and by his industry and ability comes up to the average of his grade, he does as much as any graduate of West Point, and the presumption is that he has both intelligence and education; and why Gen. Townsend should reflect on capabilities which are evidently considered sufficient at the War Department, or upon educational acquirements about which he knows but little, and which the so called "Staff" of the Army take no trouble to test, cannot be better explained than by quoting the language of Gen. Butler.

The recent hot discussion in Congress over the West Point school was not wholly partisan, for it has long been apparent to intelligent observers that this institution neither meets the demands of the country nor is in harmony with its traditional military policy. So long as the present form of government lasts we will depend on volunteers, and the proportion of West Pointers to the mass in a great war will be about 1 to 10,000. Nor are these officers as a class better qualified for high commands than the better sort of civilian appointees. The highest branches of military science are only touched on, not taught, at West Point, and the most that can be said of the average cadet who graduates, is, that he knows elementary tactics, the mere rudiments of strategy, something of discipline, nothing of military history or history in general, and in fact but little of anything except mathematics, which is there made the test of every intellect, and is the one science to which all other sciences (military included), are subordinated. Consequently, after ten years' service, unless he has been a student of his profession, your "graduate" knows no more than any intelligent officer appointed from civil life, and in many instances not so much. MENETANS.

THE NAST TESTIMONIAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In the subscription to the Nast testimonial thus far, but few enlisted men have been represented, in proportion to the officers—altogether some 1,400 persons—and only 26 military posts, with their garrisons. This I know arises from officers failing to place the matter before their men, and procrastination, putting off to-day what may be done to-morrow, and then not doing it at all. Hesitation in this matter with some may arise from fearing to hurt the feelings of our friends in Congress, and, as we have so few, their action may be commended; but independent of Mr. Nast, who has always been a warm friend and advocate of the Army, I believe it would be a paying investment to have a number of journalists on our side, which would prevent our being kicked and cuffed, as the whim seizes any legislation.

I believe this testimonial matter should be settled soon, the more promptly the greater the compliment to Mr. Nast. In some JOURNAL for April, let Col. Church name some article or articles of silver suitable for presentation, to be properly inscribed, with also the insignias of the Army Corps—crossed sabres, muskets, cannon, bursting shell, castle and wreath—with the cost of same. If the amount required is not already subscribed, let each officer send forward at once his proportion to make up the deficiency. Tiffany, of New York, had at the Centennial a number of beautiful articles in silver for presentation purposes, such as "fruit bowls," "centre pieces," "punch bowls," "large waiters," and "tea sets." From among these, no doubt, some appropriate testimonial could be selected. I, for one, am willing to leave the selection to the good taste and judgment, and its presentation, on behalf of ourselves, officers and soldiers, friends of Mr. Nast, to Col. Church, Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. "CAVALRY."

[Messrs. Tiffany and Co. have already been constituted as to the preparation of a testimonial for Mr. Nast, and as soon as they report we hope to be able to suggest something that will give general satisfaction, as both unique in design and elegant in execution.—EDITOR JOURNAL.]

GENERAL SHERMAN'S PLAN.

We have not been able to find room until now to more than refer to the letter of Gen. Sherman on Army organization, which is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., September, 1876. }

To Hon. J. D. Cameron, Secretary of War, and President of the Commission for the Reorganization, etc., of the Army:

Sir: In compliance with the resolution adopted by the commission at its first session, August, 1876, I have the honor to submit my individual views and opinions of the matters confided to my action.

Preliminary thereto, I have endeavored to select, from the American State papers, military affairs, and from the various reports of the Secretaries of War and committees of Congress, such documents as will show the gradual growth and development of the small Army which existed at the time of the inauguration of our present Government in 1789.

From these it will appear that Gen. Washington, in the very first year of his administration, called an assembly of Congress to the necessity of maintaining a regular force "to protect the frontiers from the depredations of hostile Indians; to prevent intrusion on the public lands, and to facilitate the surveying and settling of the same for the purpose of reducing the public debt." Subsequently, on Jan. 21, 1790, he submitted a plan of the Secretary of War, Gen. Knox, for the organization of the militia, with his famous report, which has been held as fundamental doctrine in this country ever since.

Yet in his "plan" of organization he seems to have been convinced by the arguments of Marshal Saxe to adopt the old Roman legion as the "unit or basis," because it was a "little Army in itself," composed of all parts, and "prepared to meet every species of war that could present itself."

Under this influence, and authorized by Congress, Gen. Washington, in 1793, organized the then Army into the "Legion of the United States," divided into four sub-legions. Each sub-legion contained one troop of dragoons, one company of artillery, four companies of rifles, and eight companies of infantry, amounting to 1,280 men, and the four sub-legions aggregated 5,120 officers and men.

The General Staff was: one major-general, or legionary-general, four brigadier-generals, or sub-legionary-generals, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one deputy quartermaster, one surgeon, one chaplain.

Field Officers.—Fourteen majors, fifty-six captains, sixty lieutenants, forty-eight ensigns, and four cornets.

In addition were allowed four surgeons, twelve surgeons' mates, and six surgeons' mates for garrison duty, or extra service.

This organization may be assumed as the foundation on which all subsequent armies have been built.

The experience of a few years, however, seems to have demonstrated that the modern regiment was better adapted to administration than the legion composed of all arms; and we find that by an act of Congress of March 6, 1803, the Army was reorganized into a regiment of artillery, two regiments of infantry, a Corps of Engineers, and a General Staff, aggregating 3,356. Many changes followed in quick succession, embracing the period of the war with Great Britain of 1812-14; and in 1817 we find the Army to have consisted of a General Staff, Corps of Engineers, Ordnance Department, a regiment of light artillery, a corps of artillery, eight regiments of infantry, and one of rifles, aggregating 8,241 men.

THE OPINION OF JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Then, as now, the country was staggering under the effect of a large debt, incurred in the then recent war, which called for a reduction of the expenses of the General Government. Under a resolution of the House of Representatives, of April 17, 1818, the Hon. John C. Calhoun, then Secretary of War, submitted a special report on the subject of Army organization and administration; and subsequently, on Jan. 13, 1830, another on the same general subject, which reports seems to me so exhaustive, and so applicable to the present occasion, that nothing more need be written, further than to apply his principles and reasoning to the new state of facts.

He assumes as axioms:

"That the Army, in organization and numbers, should have reference to the objects for which it is maintained. The objects for which a standing Army in peace ought to be maintained, may be comprised under two classes: 1. Those which, though they have reference to a state of war, yet are more immediately connected with its duties in peace; and, 2. Those which relate immediately and solely to war. Under the first class may be enumerated as the leading objects, the garrisoning of our forts along the Atlantic frontier in order to preserve them, and to cause the sovereignty of the United States to be respected in their immediate neighborhood; and the occupying of certain commanding posts in our inland frontiers to keep in check our savage neighbors, and to protect our newly formed and feeble settlements in that quarter. These are, doubtless, important objects, but are by no means so essential as those which relate solely to a state of war."

"The great and leading objects, then, of a military establishment in peace, ought to be to create and perpetuate military skill and experience, so that at all times the country may have at its command a body of officers sufficiently numerous and well instructed in every branch of duty, both of the Line and of the Staff; and the organization of the Army ought to be such as to enable the Government, at the commencement of hostilities, to obtain a regular force adequate to the emergencies of the country, properly organized and prepared for actual service."

"To give such an organization, the leading principles in its formation ought to be, that at the commencement of hostilities there should be nothing either to new model or to create. The only difference, consequently, between the peace and the war formation of the Army ought to be in the increased magnitude of the latter; and the only change in passing from the former to the latter should consist in giving to it the augmentation which will then be necessary."

"It is true, and thus only, the dangerous transition from peace to war may be made without confusion or disorder; and the weakness and danger which otherwise would be inevitable be avoided. Two consequences result from this principle: 1. The organization of the staff in a peace establishment ought to be such that every branch of it should be completely formed, with such extension as the number of troops and posts occupied may render necessary; and, 2. That the organization of the line ought, as far as practicable, to be such that, in passing from peace to the war formation, the force may be sufficiently augmented without adding new regiments and battalions; thus raising the war on the peace establishment, instead of incurring a new Army to be added to the old, as at the commencement of the late war (1813). The next principle to be observed is, that the organization ought to be such as to induce, in time of peace, citizens of adequate talents and respectability of character to enter and remain in the military service of the country, so that the Government may have officers at its command, who to the requisite experience would add the public confidence. The correctness of this principle can scarcely be doubted, for surely if it is worth having an Army at all, it is worth having it well commanded."

Since the date of that report the country has had the experience of three great wars, and innumerable conflicts with the Indians, yet the principles enunciated are the same to-day as in 1830. The various changes of organization and of the strength of parts are better illustrated by the documents and tables herewith, than by any written statement I might attempt, but it is seen clearly that the present organization and strength of the Army result logically from antecedent events; and that measured by any standard—of the population of the country, its wealth, the extent of territory, the number of posts to be maintained, the routes of travel to be guarded, the public lands, from which trespassers are to be excluded, or indeed by any fair inference of necessity—it can be demonstrated that the existing military establishment, including all officers and enlisted men, aggregating 27,489, is less in proportion than was the Legion of the United States, fixed by Gen. Washington in 1793.

Therefore, it would seem to be the part of wisdom to let well enough alone, and to allow the existing Army to increase or diminish by natural causes, according to the necessities of the country.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

But on the supposition that the present commission prefer to

accomplish a thorough reorganization, I have prepared the accompanying table, exhibiting an organization easily reached from the present standard, and which would better fulfill the second of Mr. Calhoun's principles of being enlarged to a war standard with the least possible "confusion or disorder," and "at the least possible expense."

It will be observed that I assume the new force, or peace establishment, to consist of five regiments of artillery, ten of cavalry, and twenty of infantry; each to have the same identical organization, leaving to the artillery and cavalry the same number of companies as now, and diminishing the number of infantry regiments by five, but adding two companies to each regiment, thus only disbanding ten of the existing companies. I take from the artillery and cavalry fifteen majors, and give twenty to the infantry, an increase of five; and give to each company of cavalry and infantry two first lieutenants, the same that the artillery now have. This will increase the number of first lieutenants in the Army by three hundred and sixty, a most valuable increase, because they are the active "duty officers," and they constitute the school from which the country will, in times of war and danger, habitually draw the chief officers for hard service.

Examining the table further, we find that each regiment, of every arm of service, is composed of twelve companies, susceptible of being grouped into three battalions of four companies each, to command and administer which are—

One colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors (one field officer to command each battalion); one adjutant, and one quartermaster and commissary—making six officers; and—

One sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one commissary sergeant, and one principal musician—making four non-commissioned staff.

Each company will have one captain, two first lieutenants, and one second lieutenant—making four officers; one orderly sergeant, three sergeants, three corporals, two artificers, two musicians, and fifty privates—making four officers and sixty-one enlisted men.

Each regiment would then contain, for a peace establishment, fifty-four officers and seven hundred and thirty-six enlisted men—aggregating seven hundred and ninety; or the

5 regts. of artillery — 60 companies —	270 officers, and	8,680 men.
10 " cavalry 120 " "	540 " "	7,360 "
20 " infantry 240 " "	1,080 " "	14,720 "
	1,890	25,760

Aggregating officers and men, 27,650.

To increase to the war standard, simply add to each company one sergeant, one corporal, and fifty privates, which would result as follows:

5 regts. of artillery — 60 companies —	270 officers, and	8,680 men.
10 " cavalry 120 " "	540 " "	13,600 "
20 " infantry 240 " "	1,080 " "	27,300 "
	1,890	47,600

To further increase for war purposes, add four new companies to each battalion, and we have—

5 regts. of artillery—120 companies —	510 officers, and	13,700 men.
10 " cavalry 240 " "	1,020 " "	27,400 "
20 " infantry 480 " "	2,040 " "	54,800 "
	3,570	95,900

The Germans now use companies as large as two hundred and fifty men, so that a battalion of eight companies numbers two thousand men. Assuming that as the maximum, we will have—

8 regiments — 15 battalions of artillery —	30,000
10 " " " cavalry,	60,000
20 " " " infantry,	180,000

Making an Army of 210,000

on a minimum, or peace basis, of 27,650. Thus an effective and well-organized Army, of over 200,000, can be created promptly, "without the usual confusion or disorder," fulfilling all the conditions of Mr. Calhoun's second great principle, which he regarded as of more national importance than the first.

On considering any paper organization, it is safe to assume that about one-third are usually absent. This seems a large proportion, but it is the result of experience extending back for centuries. Good discipline and good administration diminish this ratio; while bad discipline and worse administration increase it largely. The usual causes of diminished ranks are, wounds and sickness; furloughs and leaves of absence; confinement, by way of punishment; details for cooking; for care of sick; as teamsters; care and distribution of supplies; detachments for escorts of trains and exposed points along the routes of supply, etc. These causes are common to all armies in peace and in war; besides which our peace establishment is specially subject to causes which take officers away from their legitimate regiments and companies. It is a very common peculiar error that we Army is necessarily idle in time of peace; and, for this alleged reason, influential families strive to draw their sons and friends away from their duty. No Army in war performs more real hard work than does our American peace establishment, building forts and posts along our ever-changing frontier; building roads hundreds and thousands of miles in extent; guarding trains, and in explorations, which cause them to march thousands of miles in a single season, etc. Among these special causes, I will enumerate the following: The Military Academy at all times draws from the regiments thirty officers; the civil universities are entitled to thirty by law; the recruiting service requires forty; besides which are courts-martial, boards of survey, boards to examine new inventions in arms, accoutrements, clothing, and equipments; "Centennial Boards," etc. At this very time there are three hundred and thirty-five officers so absent from their proper companies, besides many more who have leave of absence from their division and department commanders. I am satisfied that discipline and good economy demand that there never should be less than two, and habitually not less than three, officers present with each organized company; and it is for this reason that I have added one first lieutenant to each company of cavalry and infantry, the same as now exists in the artillery companies.

The company is the foundation of all good armies. It is here the officers and soldiers learn guard duty, picket duty, the drill, the mode of cooking, the manner of sleeping in barracks or in the field, the indispensable habit of subordination and obedience; how to preserve the health and strength of the men; how to care for the sick and wounded; the muster, embracing the history of individuals, on which are based all claims for pensions, bounties, and provision in old age and infirmity.

Four such companies united form the battalion, with a field officer to command, which is a splendid unit for peace or for war; and the value of this organization is, that, in the ever varying phases which military duty assumes in our country, two of these battalions may be easily strengthened by the transfer of all the effective officers and privates of the third battalion to the other two, thus constituting an effective force of eight companies, each of which will have about seventy-five privates, eleven non-commissioned officers, and four officers, while the reduced battalion would remain at some depot, constituting a sufficient guard, and be useful in collecting a reserve force of recruits.

The three battalions habitually compose the regiment, which is the most perfect organization, common to all civilized arms, where administration and discipline are united under the colonel, an officer of experience, who should be qualified for every manner of duty—field and staff—in peace or war; and who would be ready for the most parsimonious administration, or for an enlargement of his command to the equivalent of an ordinary division.

GENERALS AND THE GENERAL STAFF.

Having thus disposed of the Army proper, General Sherman passes to the subjects of "generals" and of "general staff," which have given rise to so much controversy. He recommends that the rank of lieutenant-general should be made permanent; "for all the world over 25,000 men are held to be the equivalent of a corps d'armée, the legitimate command of a lieutenant-general, and the title alone will be an incentive to honorable conduct and competition among the general officers of the Army." As to A. D. Cs. he recommends that no change be made in existing laws, but,

if reduction is inevitable, then that the General have four aides, that the Lieutenant-General have three aides, instead of two aides and one secretary, thus avoiding a title which is in fact obsolete; that major-generals have two, and brigadier-generals one each—in all nineteen. In the Inspector-General's Department he advises that the senior colonel be made a brigadier-general, on a par with other heads of departments. Owing to the professional character of the Medical Corps, he expresses his opinion concerning it with some diffidence, but thinks it too large, and has always preferred that each regiment should have one surgeon and two assistants, leaving a small number as a general staff assignment to divisions and departments. The Signal Corps he would remove from the Army altogether, and the chaplains he would abolish altogether, designating fifty posts as chaplain posts, and allowing the council of administration to employ a chaplain at \$100 a month. The Engineer Corps he would have brought into closer alliance with the Army, and through that it should form a battalion of four companies, and that estimates should be made so distinct that Congress may see at a glance its cost as compared with the infantry, cavalry, etc. He continues, speaking of the Ordnance Corps:

The officers and men of this corps also are so separated from the Army proper, that both are the losers thereby. The arsenals are not subject to the supervision or inspection of the generals commanding divisions or departments, so that the isolation is perfect. In years past the policy of the Government was to distribute the ordnance stores to arsenals in almost every State, but now that railways admit of the prompt distribution of such stores, the tendency is to contraction, so as ultimately to have but four great arsenals—one on the Atlantic (Springfield, Massachusetts), one on the Pacific (Benicia, California), and the third at Rock Island, Illinois; the fourth, to be chiefly a powder depot, has been wisely recommended by the present Chief of Ordnance, General Benet, to be located near New York city. All the other arsenals could be disposed of, sold or converted to some other public use. This would require an act of Congress authorizing the construction of the powder depot near New York and the sale of the surplus arsenals, most of which are in fact mere "magazines." Certain of these magazines, located at military centres, should be held, subject to the supervision and control of the commanding generals of the departments wherein they happen to be. To dignify them by the title of arsenal is a misnomer. They are, and should be, magazines in charge of an ordnance sergeant and a commissioned officer of ordnance, who should be a staff officer to the department or division commander. If thus modified, I advise the retention of those at Fort Columbus, Fort Monroe, Leavenworth, San Antonio, Texas, Augusta, Georgia, and Vancouver, Washington Territory, and all others to be sold, and proceeds applied to the four main arsenals. The manufacture and preparation of ordnance stores should be, as now, in charge of this department, under the immediate and sole control of the Secretary of War; but the magazines could be guarded by the department commander, and the stores therefrom issued under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe. This would reduce materially the force and expenses of this department, make it far more efficient, and bring it into closer harmony with the rest of the Army.

I advise that this department be styled a corps the same as the engineers, and that it have four companies of enlisted men, of the same strength as other companies of the Army, these companies to be officered by the corps. This would give one company to each of the four great arsenals proposed.

MARRIAGE—LAUNDRESSES—SELECTING OFFICERS.

There remains a subject which has been discussed in the Military Committee, one of a somewhat delicate nature, that must be met sooner or later. I refer to marriage in the Army.

No married man is permitted to be enlisted, but there are allowed to each company four laundresses, or one to every fifteen men, who are supposed to wash the clothes of the men for pay. These laundresses are entitled to a ration per day, and are all ways provided quarters apart from them. Taking twenty-five thousand men as the standard, gives sixteen hundred and fifty women, which at twenty-five cents a day, the estimated cost of a ration at the points of consumption, makes \$150,562.50. It is impossible to estimate the incidental cost to the Army estimates for laundresses' quarters, for fuel, and for transportation on a change of station, but I have no doubt the entire cost exceeds \$300,000. If marriage in the Army is proper and right, all who choose should be permitted to marry, but this is the *reductio ad absurdum*; and I conclude it should be universally prohibited to enlisted men attached to regiments, and that captains of companies should provide for the washing of their men as they now do for the cooking.

In like manner, and for similar reasons, I think marriage should be denied to the lowest grade of officers, viz., to second lieutenants. Too many of these now marry, and crowd the barracks and quarters which are insufficient, especially at new posts on the frontier. Though the Government is supposed to have nothing to do with the consequences of such early marriages, yet in practice much cost is entailed in the way of extra quarters, transportation, etc.

No cadet is now permitted to marry, and, for the same reason, second lieutenants should be assigned to regiments for probation, and be prohibited to marry till they are promoted to the next grade of first lieutenant.

Though the estimates might not show any saving, still I am satisfied the actual result would equal the cost to the United States of the small number of surplus men (700) to keep up the 25,000 men which experience has shown to be needed to make up the permanent peace establishment.

In future appointments to the grade of second lieutenant, I would advise that such appointments be restricted by law to—

1. Graduates of the United States Military Academy.
2. To graduates of the civil universities at which Army officers are detailed as professors, under sections 1225 and 1260, Revised Statutes, not to exceed one to each college per annum, on the approval of the Faculty and of the other officer of the Army detailed as professor.
3. Meritorious non-commissioned officers, not over twenty-five years of age, recommended by their commanding officers, and approved by the Board of Examiners under the existing Army regulations.

This would give average candidates per annum:

Military Academy.....	50
Civil colleges.....	30
Regimental candidates.....	35
Total candidates.....	115

This number will probably exceed the average vacancies, and enable the President to appoint to commissions the most worthy. The rule and practice will add greatly to the influence of military education in the civil universities now so popular, and will encourage a class of worthy young men to enlist in the Army, with a reasonable prospect of securing a commission by good conduct.

As I would, in regiments "in the field," or "subjected to epidemic," limit promotion to those actually present with the regiment, because it is not fair that the absent should profit by their own exemption from the very cause that creates promotion. And, furthermore, no officer should be promoted from one grade to a higher grade without a previous examination, if the commanding officer, or any three officers of the regiment to which the promotion is to be made, represent to the adjutant-general of the Army their belief that the officer entitled to the vacancy by the ordinary law of seniority is incapacitated for such new commission for any cause whatsoever.

All of which is most respectfully submitted as preliminary. Transmitted to the Recorder in order that it may be printed, "in confidence, for the use of the commission."

With great respect, your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN, General.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Just eighteen minutes were consumed in the company formations, equalization, and "turn over" of the battalion at the drill of Companies A and H, 7th regiment, on Friday, March 8th. Slow work for this command. The battalion as received by Col. Clark presented a front of four commands of twenty files front with blanks in the centre companies. After opening and closing ranks the manual of arms was executed in splendid style, the motions being clear and distinct, the hands and pieces moving in perfect unison. During this manual the commandant of the third company presented arms at the command, while at the order the captain of the fourth company was slow to drop the point of the sword. An advance and retreat in line of battle was handsomely executed, step and alignment being perfect; after which the column of fours were marched right and left in front with occasional "abouts." In these marches the thirty-two inch distance between the ranks was not always preserved, particularly at the changes of direction, while the step was slightly marred, averaging about 116 to the minute. At the wheel into line from this column of fours, the company commanders were prompt in the dressing, although so perfect was the alignment that only a minute fraction of the line was compelled to dress. Column of fours break from the right to march to the left was executed in proper form, the commandants of the left companies moving forward at just the right moment, and continuing the line without a single break. An on right into line from this column was only marred by the unevenness of the carry after the halt. These movements were repeated from the left; but the lieutenant in command of the color company in failing to move forward his left four in season to join the line caused a great gap in the column. The commandant of the right company was also slow. The on left into line was splendid. At the right of companies rear in column the captain of the fourth company failed to accompany his first four to the rear as directed by paragraph 438 Tactics, extra dressing being the result. On fourth company close in mass was prompt and effective; but on taking wheeling distance the rear companies moved off before the preceding commands had gained full distance. A shortening and consequent loss of the step was the result, although the fault was covered in the wheels which were almost immediately made. The march in column right in front with repeated changes of direction were magnificent; distances, alignments, and step all that could be desired; while the wheels, particularly those of the first company were simply perfection. The wheelings of the other companies were also excellent, although the correct arc described by the third company is not due to any effort of the right guide. He marched in the rank of file-closers during the continuance of the movements. After wheeling into line the column was reformed by left of companies rear into column, the captain of the left company again omitting the directing of par. 438, Tactics. The marching and wheeling left in front, with the exception of the fourth company (now first), was not equal to the precision of the previous movements. After again wheeling into line the column was formed by breaking to the rear and closed in mass on the first company, and marched to the rear. The fours about at the close of this movement were excellent, and deserved the applause so lavishly rendered. To take wheeling distance and wheel into line from the march was one of the best manoeuvres of the drill. The officers were prompt in commands, being nobly seconded by the execution of the men; not an instant was lost in the wheel or dress. After a short rest the fronts were reduced to twelve files, and the drill was continued by the breaking column of fours to the right to march to the left and the formation of on left into line, followed by the same movements left in front, line being formed to the right, the movements being executed in good style and without error. The double column of fours with deployment to the front was also done in a fine manner, the fronts into line of the fours being uniform. A repetition of this movement, with the deployment by fours right, rear companies on right into line, was also beautifully executed. The companies were then wheeled into column, and after a march with changes of direction were wheeled into line, at which the only serious loss of distance during the drill was observed. After a march column of fours with an on right into line, which was not as perfect as previous efforts, the companies were broken from the right to march to the left. In executing the turn, the men were too hasty, more than one fourth advancing before the command of execution, while in nearly every case the movement was spoiled by the turning flank describing a too large arc to the circle. The men were apparently too anxious to perfect the movement. On left into line from column of companies was marred by the same fault; the promptness, however, with which the new alignment was established deserves commendation. A left front into line from column of companies with the half wheels and half turns, was exceedingly well done; and its repetition to the left was equally successful. After another short march in column of fours the battalion was dismissed. The drill throughout was a fine exhibition of the Tactics. The movements were rapid for the 7th, but yet not quick enough to show the celerity with which troops may be handled. A large number of spectators witnessed the drill.

EIGHTH NEW YORK.—The meeting of the commissioned officers of the 1st Division, called by the committee on entertainment for the relief of the 8th New York, was held at the armory of the 12th regiment on March 9. General N. Gano Dunn was chosen chairman, and Lieut.-Col. M. P. Montgomery continued to act as secretary. Gen. Shaler, from the committee appointed at the previous meeting, reported in favor of a grand military entertainment at Gilmore's Garden or a monster ball at the Academy of Music. As the Garden could not be obtained, except for one evening this week, while the season was too far advanced for the ball, it was suggested that the subject be held in abeyance until next winter. The proposition to raise a fund by general subscription had also been considered, but not with favor. The following resolutions were then offered by Judge Gildersleeve and unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, It appears to the meeting here assembled that the committee heretofore appointed by the commanding officers of division organizations for the purpose of determining upon a method for affording aid to the 8th regiment has done all that lies within its power at the present time, and that the action already taken by this meeting is best calculated to promote the purposes intended, and although we believe we cannot better express our sympathy with the 8th regiment in its great loss than by assembling here in its behalf, we nevertheless desire to give expression to the feelings of the officers of the division, in a manner that may be a matter of record, therefore,

"Resolved, That we sympathize with the members of the 8th regiment in the very serious loss caused by the burning of their armory, and assure them that we regard the loss as one to be shared by the organizations of the division in common, and pledge ourselves to use every effort in our power to make good, as far as possible, the heavy loss they have sustained."

The commanding officers of the division were added to the committee on motion of Col. Vose, after which the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

NINTH NEW YORK.—It was not until fifteen minutes past eight o'clock on March 15 that the first sergeant of Co. F turned over to Capt. Walton a company of five sergeants and twenty-eight files. The captain previous to the drill lectured the men on their apparent carelessness in obeying the orders of the sergeants, and told them further that ten minutes had been wasted in the formation. In the manual the time was not good; the motions were slurred, and the execution lacked vim and snap. An advance and retreat in line was only fair, and on breaking into column of fours an interval of sixty instead of thirty-two inches was observed between many of the fours. The formation of single rank was much better. On forming on right into line from column of fours the first sergeant, instead of executing the duties of a guide, stepped to the right and dressed the company, the captain merely ordering front. A left front into line, double time from the column of fours, was finely done, but this movement by platoons was very ragged. The platoons were commended by sergeants, and in the march in column the step was bad, distances poor, and alignments uneven. In changing the guides invariably passed in rear of the platoon instead of darting across the front. At the wheel into line the chiefs of platoons failed to pass around the flanks; the captain, however, sent the chief of the second to the rear and directed the commandant of the first to dress the company, all of which was incorrect (par. 267, Tactics). At platoons right wheel the chief of the second platoon broke through the centre of the company instead of going around the left flank. The fronts into line from column of fours and from platoons into company were very poor, the men failing to appreciate the movements, while the sergeants acting as chiefs of platoons did not understand their duties. In fact the same may be said of all the platoon movements. At 9 p. m. Co. G with twenty files joined Co. F, and a battalion of four commands of twelve files front was formed under the direction of Capt. Walton. The battalion was equalized without ceremony, the lieutenants of Co. G commanding the right and left companies, the sergeants of Co. F the two centre ones. The opening movements of this impromptu battalion were positively bad, while the step in the column of fours was about 120 to the minute. Neither care nor judgment was used in the preservation of the distances, while the alignments were allowed to take care of themselves. A left front into line, an oblique march, and formation of division were equally poor. The commandants were slow in giving orders, while the guides were at sea as to their proper places. A number of battalion movements were executed during the evening, which, although in many cases imperfect, evinced a strong disposition on the part of the junior officers and sergeants in command to become familiar with the different formations, and toward the close considerable improvement was noticed. The guides of the battalion were, on the other hand, very deficient; they did not know their positions, and even after instruction failed to remember their correct places. They would come out and invert pieces at simultaneous movements, while the successive formations were neglected. Capt. Walton deserves great credit for introducing these drills as a part of the regular company programme; it varies the exercises, attracts the men, and improves the officers. A theoretical instruction of the non-commissioned officers would be of much assistance to both companies.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—This regiment will parade in fatigue uniform for drill and instruction, at the State Arsenal, as follows: Cos. A, B, G and H, on Thursday, March 21; E, F, I and K, on Friday, March 22. Officers of the guard—March 21, Lieut. E. G. Cruger; March 22, Lieut. A. H. Herts. The following non-commissioned officers having passed the board of examination have been granted warrants: Sergeant Flavins J. Cowen, Co. I; Corporals W. F. Cullen and J. McKnight, Co. H.

SEVENTEENTH NEW YORK.—The left wing, Companies B, E, I, G, and H, of this command, assembled for battalion drill at the regimental armory on Friday, March 8, the equalization being six commands of twelve front. At 8:25 o'clock line was formed, and command assumed by Col. Porter, the lieutenant-colonel and major assisting. The exercises commenced with the manual of arms, performed in fine shape, followed by a march in column of fours, in which the step was bad. The column was halted for the purpose of giving it a fresh start, and but a very slight improvement was observed, the step being still too fast, and distances and alignments bad. A fours left about, then fours right, brought the column into line, in which order an advance and retreat were handsomely executed.

Another march in column of fours and on left into line was fairly done. It was, however, observed that the commandants of companies allowed the whole of their commands to halt before giving the order to dress, contrary to paragraph 420, Tactics. The movement was repeated and in much better shape, but with the same error.

Again, into column of fours, when a left front into line was well done, with the exception of the rear company, which executed the second change of direction too soon. A fours right and repeat was correctly performed. Right front into line followed, the guides being prompt and dressings rapid; this movement, repeated to the left was spoiled by the delay of the fourth and sixth companies in dressing. Fours right and left front into line face to the rear were cleanly executed, after which fours right and on left into line, double time, was excellent. These movements were repeated several times on both flanks in good shape. Another march in column of fours with step at 118, after which the double time was taken up, the fours circling the room, then a fours left and advance in line were splendid; at the command halt the pieces were brought to the carry together. After a short rest, the manual was again executed, and very well. Marchings by flanks of companies followed, in which the distances were not preserved, and step still too fast; these movements were repeated for some time with results somewhat improved, but on executing left front into line the commandant of one company gave the command double time. The blunder was promptly corrected by the colonel and the movement completed with exactness. From column of fours, companies column left and right front into line was ordered; the distances were not good, and on coming into line there was much crowding. This movement from the left and in double time was handsomely performed. Column of fours in double time was very poor; there appeared to be some difficulty in catching the correct cadence, and at the command quick time, the resumption of the direct step was very uneven. Companies column right and left front into line were well done. Another march in column of fours and fours left (by companies), formed a column right in front, in which shape several circuits of the room were made, distances not good, and step nearly 120 to the minute; the alignments and wheelings were excellent. This closed the drill, which was an improvement on that of the right wing. A new feature was the introduction of a drum and file corps to sound adjutant's call, and beat into line; but as to its being an improvement over the old style, the opinions of the officers of the regiment present were at variance.

SIXTY-SIXTH NEW YORK.—Three times this season has the 69th regiment failed to meet its engagement at the State Arsenal, and without explanation to the Commissary Gen-

eral of Ordnance S. N. Y. As the State Arsenal is the only building in which a large majority of the regiments of the 1st Division can drill in battalion movements, the action of this regiment is reprehensible. Other organizations are only too anxious to obtain the privilege of holding drills in this building, yet the 69th deliberately secures the dates, issues orders, and then fails to keep its appointments. Not only this, but the rank and file are allowed to report for drill, wait in the street with hopes that the doors may be opened at any moment, and finally, in disgust with officers and regiment, return to their homes, having made up their minds that when next called on to drill they will not report for duty. On Monday night last members of the regiment were compelled to stand in the street for fully three-quarters of an hour, the full dress uniforms not being improved by the rain storm. These men had not received orders countermanding the drill, neither did Gen. Wylie, the janitor of the building being ready to open the doors on the arrival of the guard. Under such circumstances, how is it possible that discipline can be maintained in this regiment? The rank and file are composed of men born with the true instincts of the soldier and ready to sacrifice pleasure or profit at the call of their superiors. The officers, on the contrary, as proved on this occasion, consult their own convenience, countermand the drill, but fail to have the members of the regiment properly warned of the change. It is much easier to break down than to build up, and from this neglect of the men the apparent falling off in numbers as well as in discipline and drill in the regiment can readily be accounted for. The record of the 69th adorns one of the brightest pages in the history of the State of New York, as well as those of the great American nation; and when its life is being sapped by the neglect of superior officers it is time that the influence of higher authority should be brought to bear. There was a time when the comings and goings of the 69th regiment of New York city was considered worthy of notice by brigade and division, aye, even General Headquarters. Then, however, the State needed the rains as well as the brawn and sinew of its officers and men. Those days are, however, forgotten, and in this "piping time of peace" the command which in "the days that tried men's souls" stood nobly in the breach, is allowed for want of the iron pressure of the hand of discipline to fritter away its best blood, soon to become like its late sister, the 79th Highlanders, an organization of only glorious memory. We boast of the greatness of our commonwealth, and yet ignore the flag carried by our citizen soldiers into the very jaws of death. Yes! it may be filed among the State archives at Albany for future generations to wonder how its tattered fragments were ever held together. Why, in any kingdom on the face of the globe these regiments—for the 79th must not be forgotten—would be specially honored among the honored; the appearance of their tattered flags would be hailed with delight, and pointed at with pride by the citizens, while a nation would esteem those into whose care the sacred relics were transmitted. What has been and is the action of the authorities regarding these regiments? One, the "Highlanders," which fought in every State in rebellion during the late civil strife, was allowed, for want of proper care, to die out and be disbanded, to the shame of the State who now exhibits its battle flag, while new and unfledged organizations were granted that patronage which alone enables them to live. The other, following in the same rut, is totally neglected at higher headquarters; its officers, from want of the praise or censure so requisite to the well being of military organizations, are careless and neglectful, while the regiment is being allowed to die a natural death; and in a few short years, if permitted to continue in this same path, the glorious old 69th will only live in memory. It is time, if only for the sake of the 1st Division, that the condition of this regiment should be thoroughly examined into, its incompetent officers weeded out, and with a change of administration, a proper energy may be infused into the old organization. A thorough overhauling is necessary, and the sooner it is done the better for the regiment.

SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK.—The exclamation of the Irishman on first witnessing a parade of the Horse Guards—"Begor they're all officers, and no sgers!" might well be applied to Co. H, 71st New York, on Tuesday evening last, for at its company drill one captain, four sergeants, three corporals and eight men was the total present. The appearance of the company was about equal to its turn out—decidedly slim. The belts were not of the same pattern; several of the men and one sergeant were without bayonet scabbards, merely inserting the bayonet in the loop of the jacket, while not a single cartridge box was worn in the square. The company quartermaster-sergeant was also decorated with gold trimmings on his shoulder loops. The manual of arms by motion was poor, the men not paying proper attention; and while the captain was specially instructing one man as to the proper manner of holding the piece at support arms another man constituted himself an impromptu instructor, and was explaining the motions to his immediate neighbors. The instruction in the loadings was not much better, the absence of the cartridge box being particularly noticed at the second motion. The captain should always remember that the preparatory command of company or squad should precede the commands of execution. The few movements in the school of the company were only fair, the men seeming to lack spirit and energy. The step was slow; there was talking in the ranks; while the distances between the three fours in single rank was not preserved. At the inspection of the 71st in October last this company paraded 34 present, 26 absent, total 60, yet in the very centre of the drill season but 15 men out of 60 on roll report for company drill. This is rather a disheartening state of affairs, and one which should have the immediate attention of the commandant of the regiment.

BADGES FOR RIFLE PRACTICE.—Certainly the age of marksman's badges is upon us, and it is now the exception, and not the rule, to find a member of the National Guard in uniform without either a one, two, or three bar badge dangling on his left breast. When to these badges are added the medals won in the regular, as well as club matches at Creedmoor and other ranges; regimental and company pins, recruiting and good conduct decorations, it is no figure of speech to say that medals are "a drug in the market." The "marksman's badge" has fulfilled its mission, and now that our National Guardsman has fully learned the proper use of his weapon, should not the State offer some extra inducement for the perfection of skill in rifle practice? The marksman's badge may satisfy the mass of the National Guard, but to the members of companies and regiments who have by systematic study and practice attained to a high degree the principles of the art of rifle shooting, and by their example have forced their fellows to enter into active competition, something more than the cheap and tawdry badge of brass and bronze offered by the State, is due. For this purpose we suggest to the authorities that a bronze medal of fitting design be struck off each year and presented to the captain of each company in the National Guard of the State, to be awarded at the close of the season to the enlisted man of his company who shows the greatest proficiency in rifle practice, at armory drill and regimental gallery, as well as in the field. This medal to be known as the company medal. Next, a silver medal of the same design should be presented

to the colonel of each regiment and offered for competition among the bronze medal men of each organization. The match to be held at the opening meeting in the spring, on each range throughout the State. The contest should not, however, be restricted to the now so-called military distances, 200 and 500 yards, but should embrace every distance at which the troops practice in the field, and with say five rounds at each distance. This badge to be known as the *regimental medal*. And lastly, one solid gold medal, same design, should be offered to the silver medal men of the State, and competed for at the fall meeting of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor, all military distances, from 100 to 600 yards, with ten rounds at each distance; all assistance, coaching or spotting being forbidden, each man being compelled to shoot on his own merits. The winner to be known as the *champion military marksman of the State for the year*. It can be claimed that the offer of these prizes will infuse new ambition into the men now surfeited with club and regimental badges, while it will increase the interest in the practice. A club or regimental match may be won by a chance bull's-eye; but in these proposed contests the element of chance has a very poor prospect of success. To attain the bronze company medal, the man must attend to his full duty, his record at armory practice counting in the award, while his example and knowledge will greatly assist in perfecting the younger and poorer shots of the company. The competition for the silver medal, embracing as it does the ten best marksmen in each regiment, with the further prospect of competing for the gold medal, is a sufficient incentive to make successful matches; while the title of champion military riflemen of the State added to the handsome and valuable prize, is an honor which any marksman would seek. We strongly recommend these suggestions to the authorities having in charge the rifle practice of the National Guard. They already meet the approval of many officers of the State forces, who would gladly see the present "marksman's badge" called in and abolished.

MASSACHUSETTS.—First Battalion Infantry, Co. I, Brockton, was inspected March 4, at Music Hall, in that town. The company "turned out" finely, having every man upon the rolls present—forty-eight—the maximum allowed by the State. The formation was hardly correct, in as much as two men were retained on left of front rank, leaving four and platoons uneven; they should have been placed in line of file-closers. The salute to the inspecting officer should have been rendered with ranks closed, instead of open; there is no authority allowing the company commander to take position in front of the centre of company with ranks opened. The manual of inspection was very good, and throughout the entire inspection a perfect steadiness was observed. Uniforms looked well, and in fact the dress and general appearance of the company was above reproach. We noticed that the lieutenant faced about and assumed "parade rest" instead of "in place rest," on the inspecting officer commencing with the front rank. Closing of ranks for stacking arms, they neglected to face to the front before resuming their positions in line of file-closers. The opening of ranks was excellent; but the front rank after facing failed to take short steps forward and after facing to the front, on slinging knapsacks also neglected the pass forward. The stacking of arms has seldom been excelled, and it is a pity the floor was so slippery as to cause the falling of several stacks. Unslung knapsacks, fair; unpack, repack, and sling excellent. Closing of ranks the lieutenants again failed to resume the front before passing to the rear. Knapsacks and gloves were now removed, preparatory to execution of company movements. March in column of fours opened the drill with distances imperfectly kept, a cadence much too fast, and the step broken with considerable shuffling. A few movements worked a wonderful change, the step being in unison, and the cadence very good; march in line fair, to the rear, alignment marred by losing step. Wheeling about by fours in column and from line very good. The movements, considering the glassy condition of the floor, were all well executed, and argue well for what the company can do on solid ground. The inspection was satisfactory in nearly every particular, and we congratulate the company commander and his command upon their success.

Company H (the last company to be inspected) passed the ordeal last Monday. The enforcing of the practice which has been made in this battalion of excluding reporters, results in our being unable to notice this inspection. While we do not doubt the authority and right of the battalion commander to exclude whoever he chooses from his armories, we do doubt the policy he displays in excluding members of the press, when spectators are admitted. When all are equal, and all are welcome, one can complain. It is presumable that if the movements were worth witnessing critics would be invited. The company is to be pitted.—Ed.]

First Cavalry.—Company D was inspected Wednesday evening and will be noticed in next issue of the JOURNAL.

Fourth Batt. Infantry.—Company C was inspected Monday evening by Major A. C. Wellington, the battalion commander, Gen. Moore and staff being present in uniform.

Sixth Infantry.—Companies G, C, and D were inspected on Wednesday evening, and Co. E on Thursday evening.

Ninth Infantry.—Company was inspected Wednesday evening by Lieut.-Col. Strachan.

RHODE ISLAND.—In G. O. No. 1, A. G. O., State of Rhode Island, reviewing the military services of Gen. Le Favour, Brig.-Gen. C. R. Dennis, Q. M. Gen. and Act. A. G., says: "His devotion to his country, his valor, the brilliant record he leaves behind, all attest that the popular estimation of the man is a just one, and that the State has lost a valuable officer, the public a servant of spotless integrity, and society a useful member."

He was born in Pawtucket, R. I., May 3, 1837, and removed to Detroit, Mich., and saw service during the war with the troops of that State, rising from the ranks to be colonel and brevet brigadier-general. At William, Va., he was wounded four times, one of the wounds leaving a permanent scar upon his face. At Chattanooga he was taken prisoner and spent six months in Libby prison, where he contracted a disease from which he never recovered.

Of Gen. Le Favour a correspondent of the Toledo Journal says: "In the years that have fled I have not heard of the noble commander of the 24th Michigan until I saw the above notice of his death. But while life remains the men of the 24th Michigan, 89th Ohio, and 21st Ohio who were at the front and held 'Horseshoe Ridge' at Chickamauga, will keep fresh and green the memory of Gen. Le Favour. He was one of the few, who late in the day, stood up around Thomas, and though unable to fire upon the rebels, who now held the fort, for want of ammunition, he met them with the bayonet and disputed their advance to the last. Sometimes when brave men who fought on the side of loyalty for the whole nation in those dark days and on that bloody field are better known and rewarded a very large share of the glory of the day around the rock of Chickamauga will be bestowed upon the memory of Gen. Le Favour."

CONNECTICUT.—The officers of the 3d regiment assembled at New London on Wednesday, March 6, and nominated successors to Colonel Ames and Major Landers, resigned. Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Tubbs was unanimously nominated colonel. Captain King (B), was nominated lieutenant colonel, and Captain Johnson (F), major, all being satisfactory selections. Colonel Tubbs will soon order a series of inspections in his command by company, and will personally superintend them.

From the report of Captain Woodbridge, inspector of target practice, 1st regiment, the practice of the different companies of the regiment in 1877 is given in a careful tabulated statement. Company E is first in standing for the season, closely followed by Companies F and H. The Peabody rifle was the weapon used, and the practice was at 800 yards. Thirty-seven per cent. of possible score is the best record by company, and 21 in a possible 25 the best individual record made in two different companies. With the new Springfield, .45, with which the regiment is now armed, an increased record will be made the present season.

A bill to organize a battalion of colored infantry is now before the Legislature. It meets with good opposition.

Company A, 1st regiment, Captain Westphal, will give an exhibition drill on the evening of March 23, at Allyn Hall, Hartford. Movements will be executed by word of command and trumpet;

signal. The bayonet exercise will be given and the new regimental band (Cheney's), will make its first appearance in a concert programme preceding the drill.

It has just been discovered that the conditions governing the "Inter-State Military Match" at Creedmoor last season were not strictly complied with, and that Gen. McComb, one of the members of the winning California team, was ineligible to shoot on the team representing that State, by reason of not being a member of "any one, or more, of the regularly organized regiments, battalions, or companies of uniformed militia." At this late day the Connecticut team, which was second in this competition, will not claim the prize. "The Soldier of Marathon," by reason of this departure from the conditions which was not known at the time.

OHIO.—The annual report of the Adjutant-General, State of Ohio, General Charles W. Karr, has been received. The present force of the State consists of 105 companies of infantry, 4 troops of cavalry, 5 four-gun batteries, and 4 two-gun batteries. During the year, 29 companies of infantry, 1 troop of cavalry, and 1 four-gun battery were organized and accepted. During the same period, 12 companies of infantry and 3 batteries were disbanded. The infantry is organized into 17 regiments and 9 unattached companies. The Adjutant-General calls attention to the fact that during the year "strike the companies called out paraded for 25 per cent. stronger than the average attendance at drills and parades. A Military Code has been adopted by the State, and the rules governing the matches of the National Rifle Association have been adopted for rifle practice.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The continuation of the articles on the general staff is unavoidably postponed for one week. The several departments of the State service will be taken up in succession and commented on by our correspondent.

—CAPT. William Milne, Jr., Co. F, 71st New York, has tendered the resignation of his office.

—THE 22d New York will drill in battalion movements at the armory, West Fourteenth street, in fatigue uniform, on March 15, and in full dress on March 22.

—THE Cochran court-martial draws slowly to a close. Charges and countercharges, criminations and recriminations have marked its progress.

—FIRST Lieut. Charles M. Williams, Co. I, 12th New York, has passed the brigade board of examination.

—THE 13th New York will, assisted by the Gatling Battery, 11th Brigade, give an exhibition drill in battalion movements and street firing at the Hanson-place armory on April 5.

—THE 5th New York will give a grand reception, guard mount and dress parade, of Cos. A, B, E and K, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, on April 1.

—CAPT. Abram L. Webster's Co. G, 71st New York, will hold a full dress reception at the Lexington Avenue Opera House on March 21. An enjoyable entertainment is promised.

—CORPS J. G. Weigold and G. A. Zobel, Separate Troop A, 1st New York Division, have been elected second lieutenants of the troop, vice Baaden and Muller.

—BRIG.-GEN. Jona. P. Cilley, Adjutant-General of the State of Maine, announces the organized militia force of the State as 873 officers and men, with 131 at the high school and cadets.

—THE Massachusetts Legislature have received a petition from the New England Guard, of Boston, for incorporation into the State militia as a battalion of infantry, the State under no circumstances to be called upon for pay.

—CAPTAIN Henry Drisler, Jr., commanding Co. H, 23d New York, has tendered his resignation, his business engagements precluding the possibility of a strict performance of his duties as an officer of the National Guard.

—THE promenade concert to be given by the 7th regiment at its armory, on March 16, will be complimentary to Band Master C. S. Moran, and an interesting service may be expected. Graf, is a veteran of the National Guard, and merits the support given him by the regiment on all occasions.

—NOTWITHSTANDING the flattering endorsement from headquarters 3d Brigade, Major E. A. McAlpine, 71st New York, has determined to retire from the service. We agree with Gen. Vilmar in the statement that the services of such a valuable officer as Major McAlpine cannot be dispensed with.

—THE fourth social reunion of the 19th New York, held at the armory on March 12, proved the most enjoyable of the course. Notwithstanding the lenten season and the storm the hall was thoroughly filled, the guests were well taken care of by the committees, and all went "merry as a marriage bell."

—At a regular meeting of Co. E, 9th New York, the following named members were expelled for conduct unbecoming a soldier, etc.: W. H. Browner, J. W. Dunn, W. E. Douglass, W. J. Hirschfeld, W. S. Hoagland, A. G. Lazarus, M. Mandelbaum, M. J. Mantou, J. Quinn, G. Tupper, D. Walsh, and B. F. Waterman.

—THE 1st Division N. G. S. of Pennsylvania received their riot pay last week. The staff received their pay first, as follows: Major Gen. M. Brinton, \$1,749.88; Brigadier-Gen. L. G. Lord, \$814.78; Brigadier-Gen. Matthews, \$592.56. The captains of companies received \$150 each; lieutenants, \$131; and rank and file, \$33 per man.

—THE 31st New York (Poughkeepsie) were exercised in the school of the battalion at the regimental armory on March 11. Col. Lindley was in command assisted by Lieut.-Col. Clark, Maj. Dennis and Adj. Darrow, the equalization being twelve files front. The manual was fair, while the step and marching of the companies deserves commendation.

—DURING the annual matches of the District of Bedford Rifle Association, Canada, in the skirmishing match, out of 49 shots fired at distances ranging from 600 to 900 yards, 40 struck a target covering only the M. G. position, \$1,749.88; Brigadier-Gen. L. G. Lord, \$814.78; Brigadier-Gen. Matthews, \$592.56. The captains of companies received \$150 each; lieutenants, \$131; and rank and file, \$33 per man.

—The request of the Messrs. Tiffany and Co. to be allowed to exhibit the Centennial Rifle Trophy at the Paris Exposition was considered by the American Team of 1877, on Tuesday last, and it was decided to grant the permission after June 1 in case the challenge for a competition in September next is not answered by any foreign team or club. Messrs. Allen, Jewell and Weber, with the Captain, Gen. Dakin, of the American Team of 1877, were appointed to prepare a plan for the selection of the American Team of 1878.

—At the adjourned meeting of the Board of Directors N. R. A. held under previous telling off, the *Volunteer Services Gazette* says: The late Col. Brewster, on one occasion at least, marched off his battalion in fours by giving the command "fours right," as the companies tumbled out of the railway carriages, without having been "proved" at all. The men arranged themselves in fours as quickly as possible, and then, under the superintendence of the sergeants, "numbered" themselves as they marched along. There was no perceptible confusion.

—THE annual report of the proceedings of the National Rifle Association, which is just published, contains the following: "The Council glad to take this opportunity of expressing their warmest thanks to the Council and members of the National Rifle Association of the United States, on behalf of the riflemen of the United Kingdom, for the friendly welcome and hospitalities accorded to their representatives, for the facilities given to them for practice at the range, and for the scrupulous impartiality with which everything connected with the match down to the minutest detail was carried out. The reception from first to last in the United States was such as to make every member of the British team feel that the spirit of friendly rivalry in which the challenge had been received was fully understood and reciprocated by the American nation." The report also contains details of the match at Creedmoor.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

H. A. S. asks: What is the tonnage of the *Great Eastern*? ANSWER.—Twenty-four thousand tons measurement.

PROHA.—The types are in error; the word "counter-march" should be "continue the march," while the "carry" should read "right shoulder," for the reason explained.

J. F. N.—The history of the 8th Infantry was prepared by First Lieutenant Thos. Wilhelm, adjutant of the 8th, and published at the "headquarters 8th Infantry." The headquarters are now at Angel Island, California.

J. W. asks: 1. Can a lad who is knock-kneed enter the training ship *Minnesota* or Naval Academy? 2. Has the bill enlisting 750 boys between the ages of 15 and 17 passed Congress? ANSWER.—1. No. 2. No.

H. C. asks: 1. How many members in the next graduating class at West Point? 2. How many vacancies of second lieutenants in the Army at the present time? ANSWER.—1. 47. 2. None.

CIVILIAN.—Staff officers of the Navy are not addressed by the titles of their rank, as are the staff of the Army, but by their corps titles, as, for instance, "Medical Director," "Medical Inspector," "Pay Director," "Pay Inspector," "Chief Engineer," etc.; these titles defining their duties and positions in the naval service.

C. H. G.—No one has any "power" to appoint a cadet to the Military Academy except the President of the United States. Each Congressional District and Territory and the District of Columbia is entitled to have one cadet at the Academy, and the appointments are made by the Secretary of War, as the representative of the President, at the request of the Representative in Congress from a given district. There are, besides, ten appointments at large made by the President.

Boston asks: Will you describe in your next issue the "collar," so called, worn by Gen. Badeau at one of the receptions of Gen. Grant in London? If my memory serves me, this "collar" is a circle of corps badges. ANSWER.—We have not been able to find any description of the collar, but presume it was some sort of combination of the badges of the various corps commanded by Gen. Grant.

C. W. F., Wheeling, W. Va., asks: Is Co. C always the color company without respect to the date of the captain's commission? ANSWER.—The third captain in rank commands the color company, no matter what may be the letter of the company. The colors are moved to conform to any changes of rank in the company commanders.

J. O., Augusta, Ga., asks: What is your opinion of No. 271, "form company," school of the company? I have always thought it was a mistake either of the author or printer. ANSWER.—There is no mistake. You must remember that if the company be formed in column of platoons, with the original first platoon leading, to form company, "left oblique" will be the order, if you wish to retain the first formation. The company may, however, be formed with the second platoon on the right, and is permissible, the order being "right oblique."

ONE INTERESTED asks: Will you inform the public through the columns of your journal who come under the provisions of the bill (No. 876) passed lately by Congress, whether officers and men of the Regular Army and Navy and Marine Corps, and whether widows and heirs are entitled to the three months' pay provided by that act. ANSWER.—The exact language of H. R. 876, passed by the House, is as follows: "Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to the officers and soldiers engaged in the military service of the U. S. in the war with Mexico, and who served out the time of their engagement or were honorably discharged, the three months' extra pay provided for by the act of July 19, 1848, and the limitations contained in said act, in all cases, upon the presentation of satisfactory evidence that said extra compensation has not been previously received."

A READER asks our opinion as to the correctness of the statement made in the 19th Century by Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley to the effect that if war were declared to-morrow England could put 400,000 men into line. Accepting the London Times of a recent date as authority, "no Army Corps exists or has ever been shown at all in England in a condition to take the field. Such organizations exist on paper, but the only pretence ever made to mobilize one did not contemplate foreign service at all. A large portion of it was composed of Irish militia. There are men enough at hand, if properly organized, to form four Army Corps with 128,000 fighting men, or 148,000 men, non-combatants and all. The 92,000 infantry for these corps could be found, but nothing else completely. "The want of cavalry and field artillery renders the exertion of the full force of the country in case of war quite impossible," the Times further informs us. "With a military Budget of 15 millions, exclusive of India," it continues, "the result of our best efforts would be two Army Corps placed in the field after a longer time than Germany would require to mobilize nearly ten times that number and present them at any frontier thoroughly equipped for war." The 140,000 Indian auxiliaries are offered by Englishmen, and would make good troops. England will not undertake, however, "to march them to Armenia," as our correspondent suggests, over 2,000 miles across Afghanistan and the Persian wastes.

RECEIPTS FOR THE NAIST TESTIMONIAL.

One officer at Fort Trumbull, Conn.....	\$1 00
Six officers at Fort Trumbull, Conn.....	1 50
Three men at Fort Trumbull, Conn., each \$1.....	3 00
Fourteen men at Fort Trumbull, Conn., each 50 cts.....	7 00
Three men at Fort Trumbull, Conn.....	75
Officers and men of Co. I, 9th Cavalry, at Fort Wingate, N. M.....	8 50
Cash.....	1 00
Co. A, 13th Infantry, and Com. Sergt. at Camp Mojave, A. T.....	8 00
Officers and men 3d Cavalry at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wy. T.....	9 00
Three officers, Fort Stanton, N. M.....	3 00
One officer and 12 men, Battery M, 1st Artillery.....	8 25
Ebbitt House, Washington.....	7 50
Eight engineer officers at Detroit, Mich.....	2 00
Recruiting party at Rendezvous for G. M. S. at Baltimore, Md.....	1 25
Previously acknowledged.....	\$490 64

Total receipts.....\$477 89

In list of contributions published Feb. 2, officers and men, Co. C, 8th Infantry, \$12.50, should have read, Co. C, 8th Infantry, \$45.00, and Co. I, 6th Cavalry, \$3.25; total, \$12.75; less 25 cts.—\$12.50.

THE newspaper report which we published last week, to the effect that Lieut. Edw. Turner, 10th Cavalry, in his testimony before the House Military Committee, said that the raids from Mexico into the United States were made solely by Indians is incorrect; on the contrary, he testified that he has known of flagrant raids made by Mexicans into the United States direct from Mexico, the raiders carrying off large numbers of cattle belonging to citizens of Texas.

THE Army Medical Museum at Washington has among its curiosities the withered and parched hand and arm of a man who left it on the battle field of Gettysburg. A cannon ball carried it to the top of a high tree, where the wind and sun shrivelled it to its present well tanned condition.

(From the New York World, March 7.)

THE ARMY BILL.

THERE is nothing that needs to be done with more care than the devising of a system of retrenchment for an important branch of the public service, and there is nothing that is usually done with more recklessness. Most of the current talk about the reduction of the Army is absolutely ignorant and absolutely worthless, and most of the arguments used in favor of a reduction of the Army would be equally effective as arguments for its abolition. To show that an officer or a soldier is not actually engaged in fighting seems to be accepted as a kind of reason why he should be turned adrift, or if he is not turned adrift why he should be in all possible ways snubbed and humiliated, and cut down to the smallest pittance that will keep him alive, and generally made to feel that he is an incubus and disgrace to the community rather than a defence and credit to it. The Military Committee of the House seems to us to have gone altogether too far in deference to this feeling, which is founded upon the fact that we are at present in a state of peace, and omits to take notice either that we ever were at war or may ever be at war again. The forethought of the critics of the Army is like nothing so much as the Arkansas settler who was asked why he did not mend his leaky roof, and demanded if he was expected to do it in the rain, and being asked why he did not mend it when it was fair explained that it did not leak. It does not rain just now, and there are publicists who hold that we should leave the roof off.

Our national position is peculiar, and we need a peculiar Army organization. We are happily free from the necessity of keeping a large standing Army on foot, but we are not above the necessity of keeping up the nucleus of a far larger Army. It is necessary to have an organization which can be filled up at short notice to become an effective Army, and our staff and administrative corps should be much larger in proportion to the rank and file than those of any European army. How much larger is a question which can only be intelligently answered by professional soldiers. It is true that professional spirit may unconsciously warp the judgment of officers on these points, but a committee of Congress should be able to determine how much that amounts to and to allow for it. At any rate a committee of Congress should be guided by professional advice on such a subject, and pay no attention at all to an assumed popular "feeling" that the Army is too large; a feeling which is worth precisely as much as a popular feeling that the currency is too limited, or as any other popular feeling on any other scientific subject.

Besides the possible need of the Army, which is the chief need of it, there is an actual and constant need of it as a national police. It is called on to keep the peace in all the Territories, and in the States when the State militia is inadequate, as was the case in three States last summer. It does not seem as if 25,000 men, or about ten times the police force of New York, were at all excessive even for this immediate requirement.

With our needs and our system it is plain that to show how few private soldiers one officer commands is nothing whatever to the purpose. It is as little to the purpose to propose to reduce the pay of the General of the Army because prices are lower than they were five years ago. As is well known, the rank was created, not because it was needed for the administration of the Army, but as a tribute of the gratitude of the nation in the first place to General Grant and afterwards to General Sherman. It was precisely such an act as the gift of Blenheim to Marlborough or of Stratfieldsaye to Wellington. To propose cutting down the emoluments of such a place because the price of beef has gone down is about as mean and stupid as anything could be.

We are not sure but that the constant attacks on West Point are meaner and stupider. It is quite possible that there are more cadets now graduated from that school than there is room for in the Army, and in that case the number ought to be reduced. But it remains true that the graduates of West Point are by all odds the most capable and faithful class of public servants in the country and that the Military Academy is an honor to the republic. To compare the work and wages of Congressmen with the work and wages of Army officers should be enough to make Congressmen ashamed of legislating for the Army in the spirit of a miser haggling about the wages of his cook.

JEFFERSON DAVIS AS A PENSIONER.

THE following letter was read in the course of the debate in the House of Representatives on the bill granting pensions to the Mexican veterans:

MISSISSIPPI CITY, 1878.

Hon. O. R. Singleton:

DEAR SIR: I am quite unwilling that personal objections to me by members of Congress should defeat the proposed measure to grant pensions to the veterans of the war against Mexico, therefore request and authorize you should the fate of the bill depend upon excluding me from its benefits, in my behalf, to ask my friends and the friends of the measure silently to allow a provision for my exclusion from the benefits of the bill to be inserted in it. From other sources you will have learned that not a few of those who then perilled their lives for their country are now so indigent and infirm as to require relief, and it would be to me sorrowful indeed if my comrades in that war should suffer deprivation because of their association with me.

While on this subject I will mention that it did not require a law to entitle me to be put on the list of pensioners, but the rather requires legal prohibition to deprive me of that right. As an officer regularly mustered into the military service of the United States, and while serving as such I was "severely wounded" in battle and could, under the laws then existing, have applied for and received a pension. My circumstances did not require pecuniary relief from the Government and I did not make the requisite application, therefore my name has never been upon the roll of pensioners and offers no obstruction to the restoration of those names which have been stricken from it.

Respectfully and truly yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE French Chamber of Deputies has passed without a division a bill enacting that a state of siege may not be proclaimed without the consent of the Chamber.

THE following nominations have been sent to the Senate: Revenue Marine Service—1st Lieut. W. S. Simmons and L. G. Sheppard to be captains; 2d Lieut. S. A. Brooks and W. D. Roath to be 1st lieutenants; 3rd Lieut. John Morrissey, Jr., and S. M. Cosley to be second lieutenants.

ASST. ENGINEER ALEXANDER POLLOCK, late U. S. Navy; Col. Edward H. Wright, late Aide-de-Camp, U. S. V.; Capt. Wm. H. Sterling, late 1st U. S. Infantry; 1st Lieut. Chas. O. Shepard, late 83d N. Y. V.; Capt. Julius W. Porter, late 2d Louisiana Cavalry, and Capt. Edmund A. Morse, late A. Q. M., U. S. V., were elected members of the 1st class at the last meeting of the N. Y. Commandery of the Military Order Loyal Legion.

In a Washington letter to the *St. Louis Post*, Miss Grundy writes of Senator Cameron's fiancée: The young lady is the daughter of a brother of Secretary and Gen. Sherman, and sister of the wife of Gen. Miles. She is about twenty and made her debut in society last winter, when she was, as she has been during the present season, the guest of Secretary and Mrs. Sherman. She is one of the fresh, bright-faced young girls whose beauty is of the type that is universally pleasing. I have never heard one person dispute her right to be considered first among the prettiest girls seen in Washington society this winter.

THE House Military Committee has been furnished by the Secretary of War with a statement of the cost of fuel, forage and commutation of quarters paid to officers stationed in the District of Columbia: For quarters, the Government pays some \$60,000; for fuel, about \$20,000, and for forage, \$30,000. The committee has also been furnished with the cost for enlisted men of the several armies of Europe. The running average is from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred and fifty dollars per capita. England pays the most premium, \$487; Switzerland the least, \$22 per annum for soldiers.

THE Secretary of War has sent to Congress a statement of the organized militia force of the various States, as required by section 232 of the Revised Statutes. It does not include Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Minnesota, and Colorado, from which no returns are received. From Delaware, North Carolina, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, and Wisconsin no statement has been received of the number of men available for military duty. In the twenty-six States which have reported, there are 4,045,043 men qualified for militia service, forming what may be called the unorganized militia of the nation. The total of organized militia in thirty States which have made no official returns is but 102,987.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE Duc de Chartres recently inspected the cavalry and artillery at Aldershot, Eng.

SULEIMAN PASHA has been placed under arrest preliminary to an inquiry into his retreat from the Balkans to the Aegean sea.

THE good old names of the *Belleisle* and *Orion* have been given by the Admiralty to the two Turkish armored corvettes purchased and added to the Royal navy.

FEB. 20, the new Moncrieff siege carriage for a 64-pounder gun of three tons, successfully finished its proof trials at the Woolwich Butts, and was handed over for practice at Shoeburyness.

THE English are still perplexed by the unwillingness of medical men to enter the military service under the limit of ten years service. At a recent examination there were only 19 candidates for 40 vacancies.

THE total strength of the English cavalry at home is 12,926 men and 6,856 horses; in India about 4,321 men and 3,925 horses—or a total strength of 17,247 men and 10,781 horses. There are over 4,000,000 horses in England to fit out other cavalry men.

THE Japanese armor-belted corvette *Kongo*, flying the Japanese flag, was dispatched Feb. 18, from the Humber for Yokohama, Japan. She will proceed by the Suez Canal, first touching at Malta to coal. The sister ship *Hi-yei* and the ironclad *Ho-so* were also to leave in February.

CAPTAIN BUCHHOLZ, of the German Railway Regiment, the inventor of a portable telegraph apparatus, intends to connect a telephone with it. Very satisfactory results are reported to have been obtained with the latter, as well as the portable telegraph for outpost duties.

THE experimental works at Sangatte for a tunnel under the English Channel are well under way. A shaft has been sunk 100 metres, and a trial gallery begun in the chalk under the sea. It is to be one kilometre, 3,281 feet long, and if it shows the work to be practicable the tunnel will be promptly begun.

THE *United Service Gazette* thinks that the argument that the "cat" is seldom resorted to, is the strongest argument against it, for it is inconceivable why for the few only the navy of England should be the only service in the world—Russia, perhaps, excepted—in which such a brutal and degrading punishment is tolerated. Better weed a ship at once of any notoriously bad character, than retain the "cat."

OF the 9,484 officers serving in the active army of Prussia, 8,594 belong to the State Church, 880 are Roman Catholics, 10 Protestant Dissenters and 9 Jews. Of 830 military surgeons, 682 are members of the Established Church, 130 Roman Catholic, and 17 Jews. Of the 241,802 men, 164,982 are members of the Established Church, 75,268 Catholics, 229 Dissenters, and 1,305 Jews.

LIEUT. FLETCHER JONES, one of the mathematical

masters of Clifton College, England, has fallen a victim to the want of proper precaution in rifle practice, having been shot through the heart by the accidental discharge of a rifle in the hands of one of a party of cadets he was conducting on a railroad train from the practice ground back to college. The cadet said that he had loaded and had come to the "present" when the bugle sounded "cease firing," and he afterwards forgot to remove the cartridge.

LIEUT. GRAVES in his lecture on "Military Equipment" at the United Service Institution, touched upon the vexed question of small arms for artillery in the field. Apropos of this *Broad Arrow* says: That anything calculated to divert in the smallest degree the attention of drivers of Field Artillery from their horses, or of gunners from the guns, which are their own legitimate arms; any weapon, whether sword, pistol, or carbine, having the effect above indicated, would have an injurious effect on the efficiency of the artillery rather than in any degree enhancing it.

As to the proposed International Match for military rifles, the *Volunteer Service Gazette* says: But while we admit that the leaders of rifle shooting in the United States are most wise in deeming the encouragement of military matches of the most vital importance, we can hardly see how an International Military Match is to be satisfactorily organized. Unless the competing teams are armed with similar weapons, the competition will be rather one of rifles than of men, and certainly the best way to try the Springfield against the Snider or the Martini against the Sharp is not in a team match. Nevertheless, the notion of such a match is undoubtedly interesting, and we shall be glad if some of our correspondents on either side of the Atlantic will show us that the difficulties connected with it are capable of being overcome.

It is intended, circumstances permitting, to carry out during next autumn a series of army manoeuvres in England, on a scale more extensive than on any previous year, and arrangements are already being made for obtaining a suitable field of operations and for providing the necessary transport and stores. The reserve of wagons for carrying baggage and ammunition covers a large area of the Royal Dockyard at Woolwich, the commodious slips from whence so many men-of-war have been launched having been utilized by the War Department as shelters for the transport vehicles of the siege train, classified, and the wagons apportioned to various divisions of the First and Second Army Corps, the place of each one being marked upon it. The mast house at the dockyard is filled with an immense accumulation of field guns and carriages, and altogether the provision made for this branch of her Majesty's army is thought to be as efficient as possible.

THE *Austrian Military Review* gives some particulars as to the underground telegraph lines which are being laid from Berlin to the most distant extremities of the German Empire. The Berlin Hamburg line is provided with the parallel cables, each of seven wires; and from Hamburg one of these cables is continued to Kiel, and the other to Wilhelmshafen and Emden, where it is joined on to the North Sea cable to England. The work of laying these cables is very difficult in mountainous districts, but along the high roads it is simple enough, and of late the operation has been further simplified by the use of a machine attached to a traction engine, which excavates the earth along the line of route, and, having laid the cable in the ground, throws it back again; the only manual labor required being that of the men who level the soil afterward. Marshal von Moltke has despatched a detachment from one of the "railway regiments" to Spandau to make an underground passage for the cable underneath the fortifications.

A TELEGRAM from Constantinople says that no officers from the British fleet are permitted to disembark, or to visit Constantinople. Lieut. Gen. Valentine Baker, who is now in London, writes as follows: "On my arrival in England, I hear that it has been reported from Constantinople that the Russians have demanded that all foreign officers should leave the Ottoman service, and that I had resigned. There is, as far as I am aware, no foundation whatever for this report. As regards myself, finding that the Turkish Government had agreed to retire from the lines in front of Constantinople without defending them, I applied for a short leave of absence to England, which was granted. I am now at home on that leave, but my position as a lieutenant-general in the Turkish army remains unchanged. I shall feel obliged by your contradicting the report from Constantinople to which I have alluded."

THE London *Times* correspondent with the Turkish fleet of Batoum sends an interesting account of an unsuccessful attack made by the Russian torpedo service upon Hobart Pasha's squadron. The special interest of this attempt lies in the fact that the Russians made use of the fish torpedo in this instance, instead of the spar torpedo on which they have hitherto relied. The attacking vessel appears to have been about a thousand yards distant from the ships attacked, and the torpedoes used were distinctly seen travelling upon the surface of the water, leaving a trail of phosphorescent light behind them. For reasons already given none of them exploded, although one of them actually struck the stern post of the flagship. Admiral Hobart Pasha, it is said, still entertains the belief that the best protection against even fish torpedoes is a good look out maintained by a guard of skirmishing boats. The Turkish fleet is not provided with electric lights, but these would, of course, materially aid in the protection of ships from such attacks.

THE Germans are preparing for a grand naval position in the world—the United States Congress having apparently decided that we shall finally vacate the position we once held. The vast works of the great establishment at Kiel (a port which did not belong to Germany a few years back, as the Danes may remem-

ber) will be opened this spring. The extension of the dockyards at Dantzic is going on rapidly. Wilhelmshafen is progressing at a great rate, and "ship canals" are under consideration, to connect sea with sea, all bristling with cannon and protected by ironclad forts. The military contributor of the *Cologne Gazette* says that four of the new German gunboats are to be ordered for a fortnight's cruise next month. On July 1 last seven such boats were still on the stocks, but since then orders have been given to complete them as rapidly as possible. Each boat is to carry a 304 centimetre gun, with an engine of 700 horse power and a crew of 64 men. Among the new ships for which provisions is made in the Admiralty budget for 1878-9 there are three of these gunboats, with an ironclad corvette, two covered corvettes, two avisos, and an ordinary gunboat. If all these vessels are taken in hand this year, the total number under construction for the German Admiralty will be nineteen.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: There can do no doubt that if war does occur, we could be considerably damaged in the Pacific Ocean by Russian cruisers, if their commanders chose to run such risks as no English captain would shrink from when he saw a good chance of injuring the enemy. At present we are not strong enough in the Pacific for the interests we have to protect. Nor must it be forgotten that there exists between Russia and Japan certain stringent engagements which at the commencement of a struggle would very possibly tell against us. The heavy expenditure incurred at Petropaulovsk, and the obvious wish to stand well with China and Japan, ought to convince us that, so far as adequate preparation for contingencies can secure her interests, Russia at any rate does not intend to be taken at a disadvantage. The threat of fitting out privateers in America is interesting, as showing the amount of importance which Russian journalists and diplomatists attach to the Declaration of Paris. Indeed, as the Russians now contend that the Treaty of Paris is torn up, it is difficult to see what remains, from their point of view, of the Declaration itself, which is merely an informal document attached to the Treaty. They are well aware, however, that two can play at the game of privateering, and that the first "privateer" which issued from an American port would be the signal for such reprisals as would daunt the courage of any European Power whose alliance Russia may be bargaining for at the present time.

The British army estimates for the year ending March 31, 1879, provide for, 5,638 officers, 13,009 non-commissioned officers, 3,589 trumpeters and drum-

mers, and 110,754 rank and file. Deducting the staff of the militia regiments, the total of all ranks is 128,037, which is divided thus—97,899 for home, and 30,338 for the colonies. Pay of general staff, \$433,080; regimental pay, \$21,516,000; regimental extras and extra duty pay and allowances, \$2,009,905; accountants, \$551,485; recruiting, \$277,500; veterinary department, \$27,460; purchase of horses, \$380,000; school of gunnery, \$39,310; school of engineering, \$94,345. For the artillery, \$4,570,940 is appropriated; cavalry, \$2,812,885; engineers, \$1,503,720; infantry, \$14,037,960; chaplains, \$246,525; law department, \$143,080; medical establishment, \$1,082,645. The cost of the militia is \$6,488,765 for 12,500 artillery, 928 engineers and 86,401 infantry. The 183,078 volunteers receive \$2,926,690; army reserve, including pensioners, \$927,500. The commissariat and ordnance store establishments will take \$1,934,030; provisions, forage, fuel and light, and transport, \$15,925,000; clothing establishments, services, and supplies, \$4,032,935; supply, manufacture, and repair of warlike and other stores for land and sea service, \$6,650,000; timber, fuel, metals, saltpetre, and sulphur, \$1,590,225, and \$2,423,955 will be expended upon stores obtained by contract; works, buildings and repairs, \$4,271,725; military education, \$812,150; war office, \$1,257,500; retired officers, including the payments allowed by the army purchase commissioners, \$4,351,680; pensions, \$5,811,000. The total appropriation is \$77,979,000; an increase of \$2,448,500 over last year, and the actual number of the regular, reserve and auxiliary forces is 517,930 men. The number of men who passed from the army to the army reserve during the past year may be put down in round numbers at 6,000; 4,000 were discharged to pension, 3,000 purchased their discharge, 2,000 were dismissed for misconduct, 2,600 was the net loss by desertion, and 4,300 were invalided. The last estimates were based on 69 battalions at home, 23 in the colonies, and 50 in India. Those now presented provide for 27 battalions in the colonies and 64 at home, the number in India remaining the same.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE says: "Mount Union is among the best, cheapest and most progressive of American Colleges, rendering a thorough education in any Department accessible to all." Great improvements lately made, new Buildings under way. The College year of Spring, Summer and Fall Terms, beginning last Tuesday in February, May and August each year, enables students of either sex to earn expenses by teaching Winters, without losing time. Different students last year, 852; in 31 years, 13,648; property worth \$537,869, benefiting students. For new catalogue, address, Pres. Hartshorn, L.L.D., Alliance, Ohio.

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MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

CARNEVALE—RICE.—On the 11th February, at Villa Baccioti, Florence, Italy, the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Piero Connelly, M.A., Count LANFRANCO EMILIO CARNEVALE, Lieutenant in the Italian Navy, to MARY ISABELLA, only child of William T. Rice, Esq., late consul of the United States at Spezia, Italy.

CARPENTER—STEEVER.—On the 13th March, at the residence of the bride's brother, Lieut. E. Z. Steever, Jr., 3d Cavalry, West Point, N. Y., by the Rev. John Forsyth, D.D., LL.D., Lieut. WILLIAM L. CARPENTER, 9th U. S. Infantry, to MISS CURTIS A. daughter of E. Z. Steever, Esq., formerly of Philadelphia, Penn.

DINWIDDIE—KILLPATRICK.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, February 27, by the Rev. G. D. Chenoweth, Wm. A. DINWIDDIE, 1st Lieut. 3d U. S. Cavalry, to Miss ELLA, daughter of Judge E. Killpatrick, of Washington, D. C.

HUHLBUT—GAY.—At Roxbury, Mass., March 6, 1878, at the Unitarian Church, Eliot Place, by the Rev. Dr. C. D. Bradlee, Mr. SAMUEL DENISON HUHLBUT to Miss GEORGINA HENRIETTA, daughter of Mr. W. B. S. Gay.

WRIGHT—PASCHAL.—At Washington, on Thursday, March 7, 1878, by the Rev. Dr. B. Sunderland, Capt. E. M. Wright, Ordnance Department U. S. Army, to BESSIE DUYAL, daughter of the late Judge Paschal. No cards.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

LYFORD.—At Washington, D. C. March 9, 1878, EMILY PEARSON, infant child of Gertrude Kombe and Major Stephen C. Lyford, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army. Interment at Cold Spring, N. Y.

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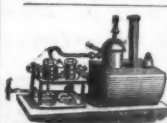
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